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**ATLANTIC EDITION | THREE CENTS IN GREATER BOSTON FIVE CENTS ELSEWHERE

The March of the Nations

By Rufus Steele

Britain Backs League Stand

Refuses to Recall Its Fleet

Sanctions Bind All Members

Italy Feels Growing Pinch

English Alphabet Is Traced

Letters Picture Simple Life

THE League-Italo-Ethiopian tension enters still another stage and gives rise to many manifestations which tend to obscure the main issue. Britain flatly rejects the suggestion of Premier Laval of France that the British fleet be recalled from the Mediterranean and Italian troops from Libya as a preliminary to Italo-Ethiopian peace negotiations. The answer is deeply disappointing to Laval, who must now cast France's lot whole-heartedly with Britain or whole-heartedly with Italy. It is deeply disturbing to Italy, which declares Britain deals a blow to the hope that the war can be localized in Africa. Italy has felt that the League sanctions could be borne, that only closing of the Suez Canal and blockading of Italian ports, which it now believes Britain includes in its plans, could halt its Ethiopian campaign. Italy assumes a defiant attitude—Rome intimates that Britain is precipitating a European war.

* * *

¶ Italy, as if to offset the sharp rebuff by Britain which sends genuine concern throughout the country, carries out a spectacular policy in Africa. Degiac Haile Selassie Gugsa, who deserted his father-in-law, Emperor Haile Selassie, for the Italians, is named Ras, or chief, of Tigre Province of Ethiopia. The ceremony is carried out at the captured city of Adigrat by Gen. Emilio di Bono, commander of the Italian expeditionary forces, after a review of the invading troops and the native troops of Degiac Gugsa. Gugsa is made Ras in the name of the King of Italy. General di Bono says the capture of territory goes steadily forward. The native forces seem to know they are not to settle their country's fate—They are hardly fighting at all.

* * *

¶ Geneva learns that member nations of the League have no choice as to whether or not they will join in pressing sanctions against Italy. Jurists advise that as subscribers to the Covenant the members are bound to carry out the provisions of the article being applied. The plenary meeting accepts this interpretation as to Article XVI. The League is not concerned with the internal conditions of states, which are expected to secure whatever legislative or administrative authority is required for full compliance. Thus no state can properly claim that the sanctions are incompatible with its situation, being already committed to them—The League finds itself acting with an automatic unanimity which it did not know it possessed.

* * *

¶ Geneva is grave over the implications of Britain's firm refusal to recall its fleet from the Mediterranean or to ease the pressure that is so swiftly shaping the punishment for the aggressor. Geneva hears Italy's desperate intimation that it will fight Britain rather than relent. But Geneva keeps its eye on the main issue. The pressure prescribed for an aggressor is pinching terribly, even in advance of sanctions. The whole thinking world can see that, primarily, it is not Italy that is to win or lose. It is the cause of peace which is to triumph or go down. The united nations, administering an unprecedented lesson, have no actual desire to humiliate Italy—Rightly and irrevocably they are simply determined to expel war from among long-suffering men.

* * *

¶ The English alphabet, the origin of which has been a mystery, yields up its secret at last. Dr. George Lamsa and Smithsonian Institution scientists working together find the key in the Aramaic, a Semitic language which spread through the Euphrates Valley about 900 B. C. and which came to be the native tongue of Jesus the Christ. The alphabet almost as it is known today was developed with every letter the picture of a familiar object. A was the face of the strong alpo or ox, once worshiped as a god and having that significance. B outlined a house of the period, C caught the camel's hump. D, more of a triangle in the Greek form, was the delta at the mouth of a river. What could be more natural?—Men began to spell in the terms of the simple things they could see.

* * *

¶ H was hawta in this pictorial alphabet, outlining a trap used to catch foxes. I was aena, or the human eye. T was tara, door of a tent. Y was the human hand, fingers spread. The great alphabet mystery is surprisingly simple in the light of the new discoveries. Other discoveries, too, are on the way. Men's first speech, it is now agreed, consisted of exclamations of surprise, of fear, of reverence. Devotion was not difficult for early men. They had not then made themselves many inventions to trick and mislead them. It was easy for them to see that there was actually only one mighty power—Through the simple objects and simple acts of a simple time they looked with simplicity and saw—God!

Emancipation Is Sought By Cotton Groups

National Association Plans Attack on AAA Taxes and the New Deal

Boston Today—*also sees*—U. S. attorneys somewhat puzzled whether confiscated Chinese tickets are for lotteries or laundry—Attorney General Dever announce $30,000 savings to State in compensation payments—Work relief approach one step nearer as Rotch announces prospects of $42,000,000 allotment—Mansfield agree with South Boston housing protest—Italian women laud Hull neutrality stand—Cape complete small cranberry harvest.

Cotton Men—Release From Federal Shackles Sought

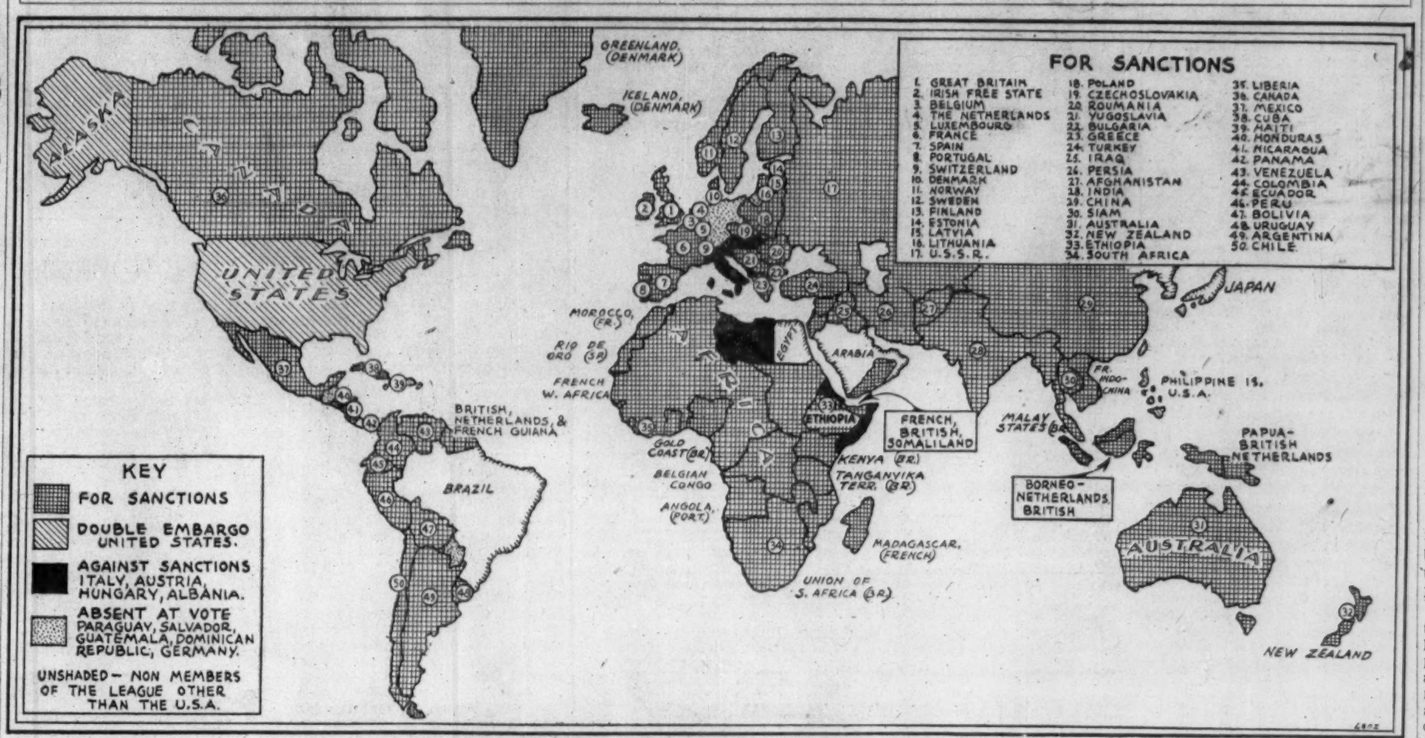
The initial blasts of a drive by New England textile manufacturers to recapture export markets and stimulate domestic trade were heard in Boston today. Behind the routine exteriors of a private business session this morning at the Hotel Westminster there was clearly apparent a sober resolve to rebuild and to renew demands for federal assistance as opposed to federal "strangulation" through the medium of processing taxes.

This afternoon, the resolve was translated into vigorous words before nearly 300 textile manufacturers gathered at the Copley Plaza for the annual session of the National Association of Cotton Manufacturers. Having elected Frank I. Neild, president of the manufacturing company bearing his name in New Bedford, as new head of the National Association, the textile leaders swung the convention into high gear with an appeal for co-operation within the industry to insure permanent freedom from federal shackles.

Although the grip of the Government on industry has been partially loosened during the last year, Russell T. Fisher secretary of the association, doubted that the Government had any intention of letting industry out of its grasp but was even now, he said, intent on

(Continued on Page 6, Column 1)

How the Nations of the World Stand on Sanctions Against Italy



By a Staff Artist

Line-up of Nations at Critical Decision of Oct. 10

The Above Map Presents a Comprehensive View of the World, Showing How the Nations and Empires Registered Their Stand in the Greatest Collective Move to Enforce Peace Ever Undertaken

British Note Tells France Navy Stays

Mediterranean Menace Still Requires Fleet, London Declares

Mussolini Demands Assurance of Laval

French Premier Harassed by Both Powers Calling for Showdown

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, Oct. 17—France's position in the Italo-Ethiopian conflict has become decidedly delicate following the collapse of Premier Pierre Laval's latest efforts at conciliation.

Although officially it is still maintained that the French Government has not abandoned its efforts to improve the Anglo-Italian relations and thus make a compromise settlement possible in East Africa, actually it is admitted in well-informed circles here that Britain's refusal to withdraw its fleet from the Mediterranean has virtually ended any hope of successful negotiations for the present.

"Situation Unchanged"

This decision was communicated by the British Ambassador, Sir George Clerk, to Premier Laval last night and it is understood to have been in the form of a note pointing out that there has been no change in the situation of a nature to justify modification of Britain's "purely precautionary measures" in the Mediterranean. The note is also reported to subordinate any precise negotiations for peaceful settlement to the withdrawal of Italian troops from Ethiopian soil.

Here the British attitude is strongly supported by France's allies who are all interested in resisting "Treaty revision" at the expense of their own territories.

"Official Denial"

An official denial was issued here on the reports from Geneva to the effect that Premier Laval had submitted to the Italian and British ambassadors detailed proposals for a compromise settlement.

It is now admitted, however, that M. Laval "indicated" certain possible bases of discussion which were informally rejected by the British as going too far and by the Italians as not going far enough.

Thus France's efforts to find a formula appear to have finally failed with the result that the approaching moment when the French Government must make a definite choice has been advanced by two new developments in the situation.

Britain Irked by Evasion

The British Government, dissatisfied with the evasive French reply to its inquiry concerning the possibility of Italian attack on Britain's ships in the Mediterranean, has now repeated its question: Will the French Government give formal assurance of its readiness to carry out in full the obligations assumed by all members of the League to "mutually support one another in resisting any special measures aimed at one of their number by a Covenant-breaking state"?

Simultaneously, official confirmation is now available here of reports that Premier Mussolini has asked France whether in the event of German invasion in the Brenner area he could count on active French support and how many troops France would send to his aid. This query has startled the French, who apparently had taken at their face value Premier Mussolini's recent boasts that he could, if necessary, carry on his conflicts unaided in Europe as well as in Africa.

Inconclusive

M. Laval's replies to both these questions are understood to have been inconclusive. To the British he countered with a renewed request for reduction of naval forces in the Mediterranean, protesting that while France is ready to carry out its obligations under the covenant, Article XVI implies a previous agreement on measures that should be taken against an "aggressor," whereas Britain has reinforced its fleet in the Mediterranean without consulting France. To Italy, M. Laval is understood to have avoided direct response by indication that the French Government did not consider the question actual at this time.

This indecision has caused something approaching consternation in many French quarters, including the defense services, where apprehension is freely expressed lest M. Laval's policy should result in losing both the British and Italian friendship for France, as well as in irreparably weakening the League. The bulk of French opinion, however, still seems to cling desperately to the hope that there is a way out between the horns of the Anglo-Italian dilemma which will permit France to please England without displeasing Italy, or as one French writer puts it, "to support the Covenant without applying it."

Fraud Alleged In Collection Agencies' Work

Disclosures that some Massachusetts collection agencies are utilizing blackmail methods, faked court orders and employees who impersonate constables were made today by Paul A. Dever, attorney general, as he announced speeding up of his drive against these practices. He hopes to close every collection agency in the State within 30 days.

Although admitting that some collection agencies are operated on a humane basis and are careful not to pile up unwarranted fees upon the debtor and ready to help him whenever possible, Mr. Dever said that they would be hit by the "closeup drive" as they are, he charged, practicing law illegally.

The attack on the "racketeers" was launched following receipt of hundreds of complaints from individuals, business houses and lawyers

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The World's Day

Its News in Focus

Thursday, Oct. 17

Schuschnigg Resigns—Austrian Cabinet Out

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

VIENNA—Caught between the millstones of domestic and foreign crisis, Chancellor Schuschnigg and his Cabinet resigned today. Dr. Schuschnigg was immediately asked by President Miklas to form a new Government.

It is not yet evident whether this shakeup betokens a trend toward or away from support for Italy and its war in East Africa.

For days a storm of protest had been breaking over the Government for its action in refusing to support League sanctions. Pro-German elements seized upon this policy to agitate for settling Austria's outstanding differences with Germany. The Fascist Government itself, and even the Heimwehr army upon which it rests, has repeatedly been reported split on the issue of relations with Italy.

Coal Strike—Cardiff 'Stay Downs' Lose

CARDIFF, Wales (AP)—The executive council of the Miners' Federation recommended last night that all strikers, who refused to come out of the mines until nonunion men were dismissed, return to work.

This closed the possibility that 176,000 union miners would walk out in sympathy.

For more than four days hundreds of "stay down" strikers waited 100 feet below the surface for word that the operators would discharge the nonunion men. The decision of miners' leaders to call off the "stay down" strike walkout followed owners' threats to close some of the pits for an indefinite period unless the miners came up and opened negotiations.

Historic Sites—Sought by Park Service

WASHINGTON (AP)—The National Park Service said today it would welcome information on historic sites throughout the nation.

Congress empowered the Park Service to contract with owners for the designation of historic sites, or to accept gifts to the Government.

Italo-Ethiopian—France Must Make Choice

From Staff Correspondents of The Christian Science Monitor and Dispatches of the Associated Press

The League:

Paris— France cannot long delay its definitive choice between Britain and Italy, it is conceded here. Premier Laval's latest conciliation efforts are held to have collapsed. To Britain he appealed for reduction of the Mediterranean fleet, only to be flatly turned down. He was then presented with formal British demands for a promise of specific French naval aid to Britain, in case of Italian aggression. In a stop-gap reply, M. Laval is said to have temporized.

Italy, meanwhile, has increased its pressure on France from the other side with a demand for French military guarantees, directed against Germany. Here, again, Premier Laval is understood to have temporized.

Therefore France, with both Conservatives and Leftists in consternation, is reported fearful lest the Laval attempt to straddle the two diverging British and Italian positions will gain nothing, and lose the friendship of both. Conservative nationalists heatedly argue against affronting Italy. Leftists demand a clear turn toward Britain.

Premier Laval is expected to go before the Cabinet with this critical dilemma shortly, perhaps at once.

Geneva— The League juridic subcommittee has reported that the approved sanctions are legally binding on every member nation, and cannot be waived because of economic or political considerations.

Sanctions Nos. 3 and 4—the "buy nothing" boycott and the embargo of raw materials for war purposes—were being spurred through by British delegates. They hope to have the four sanctions in action by the week end.

Addis Ababa— Emperor Haile Selassie, being informed by the Associated Press correspondent that Britain refused to withdraw its navy from the Mediterranean, made this statement:

"This proves Britain is determined, not merely by words but by the

(Continued on Page 2, Column 3)

League Finds Sanctions Obligatory; South Americans Support Geneva

Took Much Courage to Act in Argentina With Its Many Italians

Chile Also Acts

BUENOS AIRES, Arg., Oct. 17 (AP)—The Argentina Government will place an embargo on shipments of armaments to Italy, as ruled by the League of Nations, it was stated authoritatively today.

On a similar basis, Argentina during the Chaco War enforced an embargo on such shipments to Paraguay and Bolivia.

It was said Government circles consider satisfactory Argentina's stand at Geneva but feel steps must be taken cautiously.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BUENOS AIRES, Arg.—It fell to Saavedra Lamas, the Argentine Foreign Minister, to crystallize a widespread feeling in South America regarding Italian policy in East Africa. In a statement the importance of which was reflected in front-page headlines and whose contents were approved in editorial articles throughout the continent, he declared:

"The American Continent is like a tranquil river as compared with the agitated European sea. We cannot deny that we have had our little tempests, but the last, we trust, is now in the throes of pacific solution, if not here, then in the courts of international justice.

"There is one principle which admits of no discussion—that conquests and territorial acquisitions cannot be based on the use of force. That, indeed, is the principle on which we base our present negotiations for permanent peace between two sister nations of this Continent."

Condemns Imperialism

He failed to disguise his alarm at the turn of events in Europe, where he condemned the signs of imperialism. If public rights and law failed in the Old World, he added, it would be their duty to consolidate them in the New World, for civilization would assuredly fail unless it was based on the law of justice and rigid respect for the given word and contracted promise.

This is the second time within the past six months that the Argentine Foreign Minister, speaking in the name of Latin America, has condemned war as an instrument of national expansion and indicated that such conquests will not be

(Continued on Page 4, Column 4)

By a Staff Artist

Dr. Carlos Lamas

Argentine Foreign Minister Announces Italian Embargo

Nations Search Laws to Settle Blockade Issue

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Oct. 17—The British Government's experts have been investigating the legal aspects of applying sanctions against Italy and have come to the conclusion that this can be done in Britain's case without special legislation, the Monitor is informed.

Since Britain adopted the protective tariff she is held to be in a position to deal with all such questions involving imports and exports without enactment of any new law.

Meanwhile, however, no govern-

(Continued on Page 4, Column 5)

Geneva Committee Uses Roosevelt List of War Materials

Evaders Face Penalty

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

GENEVA, Oct. 17—President Roosevelt's list of prohibited war materials has been slightly revised by military experts and adopted in new form by the whole Conference on Co-ordination of Sanctions.

Jurists have arrived at conclusions which the plenary meeting accepts on the interpretation of Article XVI. They have reasserted the duty of states to take the measures which are indicated. There is no question of option in the matter. As for the internal conditions of the states they do not concern the League. Whether legislative or administrative authorization is required, each country must determine for itself. What it cannot determine is its obligation to apply sanctions, since that is determined by its adherence to the Covenant.

Obligatory on All

Hence it follows: Firstly, that no state can properly claim that application of sanctions is incompatible with its situation, and, secondly, that if the necessary dispositions are not taken by any state it is violating the Covenant.

Thus if Article XVI is accepted, the British demand for complete severance of commercial dealings with Italy and for prohibition of Italian exports to League countries must be accepted. This is not something which it is proposed to add to the Covenant. It is explicitly contained in the Covenant. Therefore "in principle" it must be adopted.

Yet it seems to close doors too completely and is very difficult for

(Continued on Page 4, Column 3)

Holes in Hedge Around Italy Raise Problems for Blockade

Effective economic sanctions against Italy depend upon stopping import or export of key materials and products, yet League of Nations members do not control oil, cotton, copper, coal and certain chemicals.

Geneva, therefore, watches what will be done by the United States, Germany and Japan. The committee on economic sanctions has divided raw materials into those controlled by League members, and those under nonmembers.

Germany and Japan, with announced policies of neutrality, keep their trade arms free as potential powers to throw on the side of Italy or of the League nations in a crisis. Meanwhile, German exports of coal and chemicals to Italy boom, but Japanese firms refuse to sell shoes and clothing to Italy. No Japanese application for arms export to Ethiopia is recorded.

Japan's Attachment To Former Pact With Britain Still Governs

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

TOKYO, Oct. 17—Japan's official attitude toward sanctions is noncommittal pending clarification of the League of Nations measures and their enforcement. The Foreign Office denies having been approached on the subject, despite the British Ambassador's recent inquiries regarding sanctions.

Japanese policy is based on retaining complete freedom of action. A desire has been expressed not to interfere with League powers in their application of sanctions, but there is no indication of active support for the League program.

Holds War Non-Existent

As in Manchuria in 1931-32, Japan takes the position that war does not exist because it has not been declared by Italy against Ethiopia. The right of trading with the belligerents—insisted upon by the

(Continued on Page 5, Column 2)

Heavy German Coal Shipments to Italy Complicate Issue

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN, Oct. 17—The word "neutrality" expresses Germany's official attitude towards the League of Nations sanctions against Italy.

Meanwhile exports of German coal and chemicals other than dyes to Italy during the past six weeks have increased considerably, according to reports from Holland, where the shipments have been made.

During the first six months of 1935 the total was 124,000,000 marks exports to Italy, of which 27,500,000 marks were for coal. A 50 per cent gain in German coal pouring through Rotterdam for Italy is reported since the beginning of September. Chemicals other than dyes amounted during the six months to 8,700,000 marks.

Germany's trade balance for the half-year was reported favorable, with imports totaling 93,800,000

(Continued on Page 5, Column 2)

A. F. of L. Widens Boycott Pledge Against Germany

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Oct. 17—Continued and increased boycotts of everything German was pledged today at the American Federation of Labor in a new condemnation of the Nazi and Fascist regimes.

The federation asked that all American sports organizations stay out of the 1936 Olympics, where, it was said, their participation "would be used only to give prestige to the Nazi regime."

The federation voted all possible moral and financial support to the labor chest for the relief and liberation of the victims of Fascism.

The federation session also urged continuation of the principles of the National Recovery Administration in industry to all possible extent, particularly of hours, wages and working conditions.

In condemned the American Liberty League, calling the recent announcement of legal opinion against the Wagner Act an unethical attempt to influence the United States Supreme Court.

The two resolutions asking the continuance of the National Recovery Administration principles were adopted overwhelmingly, pledging aid of American organized labor to future code legislation and asking the renewed protection of labor wage hours and working standards.

The delegates declared that since the outlawing of the National Recovery Act hours have been lengthened, wages reduced and only "feeble attempts made by a true industry to submit trade agreements including nothing for labor representation and nothing in social significance."

The executive council was ordered to co-operate with the Georgia State Federation of Labor for the abolition of the slave insurrection law under which Angelo Herndon was sentenced to 20 years on a chain gang for labor activities.

Hull 'Promoted'—Now He Serves As 'Acting President'

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 17—Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, became "Mr. Acting President" today, with both the President and the Vice-President out of the country. So far as can be recalled, it is the first time in history that such an event has occurred.

At the same time, of Mr. Roosevelt's Cabinet of 12 (including himself and the Vice-President), six were today out of the United States and only six were within its borders.

Mr. Roosevelt was in Panama. Vice-President Garner was en route to the Philippines from which he will go to Japan. Henry Morgenthau Jr., Secretary of the Treasury, was on the high seas, from France after stabilization talks. Homer S. Cummings, Attorney General, was to land today in New York from a European vacation. George H. Dern, Secretary of War is in Japan. Harold L. Ickes, Secretary of Interior, was at Panama, with the President.

That left Mr. Hull and James A. Farley, Postmaster General; Claude A. Swanson, Secretary of the Navy; Henry A. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture; Daniel C. Roper, Secretary of Commerce, and Frances Perkins, Secretary of Labor, in the United States.

The question of who was head of the nation was raised by the numerous absences of the Cabinet. It was stated that Mr. Roosevelt remained the active executive head of the Government, with Mr. Hull merely acting in his stead. So long as Mr. Roosevelt is on an American vessel, he is technically on American "soil."

The Bible: Beacon Light of the World

The sixteenth installment of 54 daily articles, written by Albert F. Gilmore for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR will be found on

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Britain Asks France Whether She Stands With Italy or League

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Oct. 17 — While the British Cabinet is understood to have made a clean-cut demand on the French Government to choose

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BALTIMORE, MD.
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Baltimore's Great Thrift Store
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Leaders Advocate World Center For Women's Archives

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 17—A plan to establish a world center for women's archives was launched here today with a number of members of national women's organizations agreeing to serve on a committee headed by Mrs. Charles A. Beard.

Mrs. Beard outlined the project as calling for the assembling of all books dealing with the history of women in the feminist, pacifist, political and welfare movements to make these available to students and others and thereby to inspire women to greater activity in the future.

The center would be established in New York City after an international contest for women architects and decorators, it would accept exhibitions by gift, sale or loan, would send out publications dealing with the women's movement, and perhaps publish a journal. It would offer lectures and classes and serve as a new school for adult students.

Cites Need for Center

The plan for the center evolved with Mme. Rosika Schwimmer, who spoke of it as a source of material for those who will have to work again for women's equality "now that the crash downward has started in Europe and even in this country."

Speaking of the need for such an institution, Mrs. Beard said:

"There is nothing in our educational system at present which smacks at all of equal education. What we now have is the instruction of young men and women in the history of men, or men's minds and manners. At the world center for women's archives this partial education might be broadened and deepened to include the neglected aspects of life and labor and so round out the partial to embrace the whole.

"With the pressure against liberties for women growing stronger day by day, the issue of education is raised to supreme importance. Not only from seats of higher learning, so-called, but from easy chairs at home where popular histories are read, comes the challenge to ambition. For these popular histories of civilization, now rolling from the presses daily, display a common readiness to appear liberal by having pages on the dowdy status of women at various levels of culture while they omit the slightest hint that forceful personalities have continuously broken through the cordons of laws and helped to make history, if history is made at all by personalities.

Calls for Change

"To read such histories one would not even dream that women have ever had minds and were ever articulate. They are ghosts when they appear at all—not human beings of brain and will. If popular histories, like courses in college, ever become sensitive to culture as a whole, the sensitiveness will have to be stirred by women.

"But women will have to know themselves better to realize the shortcomings of history as it is taught and read. This world center of women's archives would seem to be a perfect place to begin that study."

Come Down to
"The New O'Neill's with the Old Ideals"

O'Neill's is glad to tell you that all the extensive construction and remodelling work which has been under way in the past two months is now completed. We now have a much more convenient, more attractive and more modern store for historic old Charles Street, and we know you'll find it pleasant to shop in such smart, new surroundings.

O'Neill's
Charles Street at Lexington
BALTIMORE
53 Years on Charles Street

The World's Day

Its News in Focus

Continued from Page 1

might of her navy and army, to compel Covenant respect from all outlaws."

The Combat:

Rome — The deserting Ethiopian chieftain, Haile Selassie Gugsa, has been officially named Ras or Chief of Tigre Province in the name of King Victor Emmanuel, it was officially announced here today. The title was conferred by General de Bono, after reviewing Gugsa's troops.

Northern Front — The Italian advance on Makale will be opened at once, according to Italian headquarters here. It is to be pressed forward only gradually, along the supply roads, and little opposition is expected.

Addis Ababa — Fresh cavalry troops were today ordered to both northern and southern Ethiopian armies. The Emperor planned to review the greatest military parade in the history of the capital.

In an official dispatch, the Government claimed to have information that a sharp dispute had arisen between Premier Mussolini and General di Bono because of the "stagnation" on the northern front. The King of Italy, it was charged, had to intervene to prevent open rupture.

Southern Front — The large Ethiopian army before Harar, and the advancing Italian southern right flank appeared to be as yet far apart. Ethiopian groups are contesting each water hole in front of the Italian columns.

British block Laval's naval move: Page 1.

Albania—Crisis Over Support of Italy

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

TIRANA, Albania—Albania today appears to have taken a new and more definite stand with Italy and against the League—under pressure from Rome. The Cabinet has resigned—presumably to eliminate two anti-Italian members who had been leaning toward a Balkan Entente alliance.

Italy has long been entrenching itself in Albania, it is known here, and two weeks ago granted a virtual subsidy of approximately $5,000,000 for next year. Albania represents the opposite gatepost to the Adriatic, which Italy is known to wish fortified and under Italian influence. So great is Albania's historic fear of the Balkan neighbors, who previously owned it, that Italy represents the best choice between two uncongenial alliances.

Albania will continue to obstruct League sanctions on the ground of domestic inability to co-operate.

Albanians split on Italy: Page 5.

Mongolians—Resist Japanese Demands

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MOSCOW—Japan has required permission for Japanese-Manchoukuan frontier commissioners to reside well within the borders of Outer Mongolia at the capital city and elsewhere, as a price of continuing frontier negotiations, it is reported by official Russian sources.

The event goes back to Oct. 9, when a conference was in progress to settle the irritating series of frontier incidents and borderline disputes. The Japanese walked out of the conference on that day, and then issued the virtual ultimatum demanding the right to send commissioners into Soviet-protected Outer Mongolia.

Russia is reported not in the least disposed to permit such authorized espionage

Mexico—Sonora Raiders Hunted by Planes

NOGALES, Sonora, Mexico (AP)—A squadron of Mexican military planes equipped with machine guns hopped off today to make search along the border west of here and then sweep southward looking for raiders who have terrorized Sonora towns.

Local authorities said the squadron would center its search in the Santa Ana and Altar districts, where bands of raiders are reported hiding. Several casualties are reported.

Antarctic—Flight Preparations Advance

By the Associated Press

MONTEVIDEO, Uruguay—The stout little Norwegian whaling ship Wyatt Earp buzzed with activity today as Lincoln Ellsworth and Sir Hubert Wilkins completed preparations to sail at once for their antarctic expedition. They hope to complete a 2800-mile flight over ice-bound mountains and snowy wastes before Jan. 1, and possibly as early as November. This is Mr. Ellsworth's third attempt to conquer the icy continent by air.

The object is to determine whether the ice cap is one immense continent or two areas divided by a channel from the Weddell Sea to the Ross Sea.

"We still know relatively little about Antarctica," Mr. Ellsworth said.

Power—Referendum Authorized in Camden

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

TRENTON, N. J.—The New Jersey Supreme Court yesterday authorized the city of Camden to hold a referendum on the subject of a municipally owned power plant. Previously, a vote in favor of such a plant had been ruled out by the court, because not enough signatures had been affixed to the referendum petition.

New York—Long Island gas and electric power consumers in Nassau and Suffolk Counties will have $600,000 cut from their bills next year, in accordance with reduced schedules of the Long Island Lighting Company, announced by the Public Service Commission.

Crime—Lehman Appoints Head of Committee

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ALBANY, N. Y.—Governor Lehman yesterday appointed his counsel and adviser, Charles Poletti, chairman of a committee of penologists and jurists, who are to draft a program of anticrime legislation for this State.

TVA Head Defends Public Planning

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Oct. 17 (AP)—Dr. Arthur E. Morgan, chairman of the TVA, yesterday criticized the "political philosophy taught by the national chamber of Commerce" as a "doctrine contradicted by experience." In an address prepared for delivery before the American Society of Civil Engineers, he contradicted the theory "that the public is inherently incapable of serving itself effectively."

He further said:

"In one field after another the public has found it best to serve itself directly. Education was once a private industry conducted for profit. With the growth of education as a public business, that old idea has almost faded away. Private fire departments once were profitable. When a man's house was on fire was a good time for the fire department to make a profitable bargain. But the public has taken over that work."

Speaking of the forests of the Tennessee Valley, he observed that they exhibit the results of the lack of planning. Timber of two centuries' growth, he explained, which might have provided the valley with a major source of income, had been cut away "without bringing prosperity to any class."

Regarding electrification, Dr. Morgan said that TVA influence drove down prices charged by private power companies, and that the increase of use in the territory has been so great that all past records are exceeded.

Schultz's Attorneys Ask Another Judge

NEWARK, N. J., Oct. 17 (AP)—The three attorneys for Arthur (Dutch Schultz) Flegenheimer, New York racketeer, acting at his insistence today filed an affidavit of prejudice against Federal Judge William Clark to prevent him from sitting in the removal proceedings against Schultz. Schultz is under indictment in the southern federal district of New York on charges of income tax evasion.

When the affidavit was filed, former Gov. George S. Silzer, one of Schultz's attorneys, rose and told Judge Clark he and the other lawyers had no prejudice against Judge Clark, and had signed the affidavit because Schultz insisted.

SATURDAY Is Founder's Day in the 38th Anniversary Sales
We stage this great event as a tribute to the sturdy men whose public spirit and keen foresight made possible this great merchandising institution. "Give our customers values for Founder's Day they'll never forget," was the terse order from our general merchandise manager. A one-day-only parade of values Saturday is our answer.
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Published daily except Sundays and holidays at The Christian Science Publishing Society, One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass. Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries: One year, $9.00; six months, $4.50; three months, $2.25; one month 75c. Single copies, 3 cents in Greater Boston; 5 cents elsewhere. (Printed in U. S. A.)
Entered at second class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A. Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of Oct. 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.

Ford Shipments To Africa Ended When War Began

DETROIT, Mich., Oct. 17 (AP)—William J. Cameron of the Ford Motor Company said today that the company had halted all exports to the African war area. He explained that the policy had been in force since the outbreak of hostilities between Italy and Ethiopia.

There was no statement from Henry Ford, a life-long advocate of world peace.

The Detroit Free Press, however, said today that it had learned from a reliable source of a letter informing an investigator of the Senate Munitions Committee of the company's action. The letter was signed by a sales executive of the Ford Company.

The letter, the Free Press said, asserted that the company had exported 2056 1½-ton trucks to Italian possessions in Africa before hostilities began, but would not resume exports to that quarter of the globe until peace is restored.

Ford Car Shipments To Italian Africa Led All Others to Aug. 7

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 17—The Ford Motor Company has sent 2026 trucks to Italian Africa in the first 10 months of 1935, valued at $1,352,911. Export of Ford trucks stopped with the beginning of Ethiopion hostilities.

The Chrysler Corporation has sent 63 units this year, valued at $36,297.75. Like the Ford Company, Chrysler has no unfilled orders on the books for Italian Africa at the present time.

The first shipment of Ford trucks was made March 30, and the last Aug. 7.

News of the Ford exports, taken from an unimpeachable source, apparently clears up the mystery of an extraordinary spurt in American truck exports to the sandy wastes of Italian Africa, previously revealed in Commerce Department figures.

The Commerce Department has refused to divulge what companies have been sending trucks to the Italian armies, but its figures show 2203 trucks were shipped in the first 10 months of 1935, valued at $1,017,244. Of this total, 1021 were shipped in August. In 1934 only 84 trucks were exported, in 1933 only 62, in 1932, 28. Thus the August shipments were six times the entire previous three years combined.

The Commerce Department says that in August Italian Africa became the "chief market" for American trucks. About one out of every ten trucks exported in August went to Italian Africa.

Word comes from Detroit that a representative of Mr. Ford now states shipment of trucks ceased with the beginning of Ethiopian hostilities.

Though the Ford figures clear up part of the puzzle, some mystery still persists. Preliminary Commerce Department figures indicate trucks were still clearing for Italian Africa in September.

This could be accounted for in two ways, either some other big manufacturer is sending trucks; or, an overlap exists between Ford export figures and records of customs agents.

There is no legal ban on shipment of trucks to belligerents under the neutrality act, since they are not included in the implements of war list of the Munitions Control Board.

Entire United States exports to Italian Africa in August was $1,704,019; to Italy proper, $5,595,000.

D. A. R. Won't Attend Patriotic Meeting

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 17—The Daughters of the American Revolution will not be officially represented at the militant meetings of the annual women's patriotic conference this winter.

Largest of all patriotic societies, the D. A. R. withdrew from the conference a year ago last April after its president-general, then Mrs. Russell William Magna, had held that it could not legally affiliate with any organization.

Yesterday the board of management at its regular meeting agreed that the question of reaffiliation could only be decided by vote of the continental congress, which does not take place until April, too late for the patriotic conference in January.

Mrs. William A. Becker, president-general, announced that it was "the general voice of the board that the question should not be opened again, since the board could take no action."

Londoners Urged to Tell Police

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—Scotland Yard, headquarters of London's police system, is preparing for greater co-operation still from the citizens of Britain's capital.

An effort is being made to impress upon all Londoners that their active participation can help to diminish crime.

All telephone subscribers have been asked to lend their aid, in a special booklet sent from Scotland Yard.

In this booklet a reminder is given of what the Yard is doing and how its night "flying-squad" patrols carry out their work.

Subscribers are asked to remember that should they see a burglary or a "smash-and-grab" raid, or should they notice a suspicious character loitering about, they ought to telephone direct, and at once, to Scotland Yard.

It is explained that when they do this the Yard Information Room immediately sends out an order to the nearest radio cars to go at once to the street in question.

There are 50 patrol cars in London by day and 30 by night. In the Information Room at the Yard there is a map in which the position of these cars is constantly checked.

Publicity is being given here to the need for using police telephone boxes. These are spread around Outer London, and immediate contact with the police district headquarters can be made through them.

It is acknowledged at Scotland Yard that one of the chief weapons in the hands of the police for keeping down crime is the co-operation of the ordinary citizen. The citizen in England has no cause to be afraid of possible results if he reports mysterious happenings to the police.

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Grimness and Unsophistication Shine in Carnegie Institute Art Awards

First, won by a Spanish painter, is notable for its simplicity and that of the American second winner for its factual presentation. There was a third prize and four honorable mentions.

Courtesy of Carnegie Institute

First and Second Carnegie Institute Prize Winners

Left—"The Shed in the Swamp," by Charles Burchfield. Won Second Prize, $600, in 1935 Carnegie Institute Exhibition of Modern Paintings. Right—"Elvira and Tiberio," by Hipolito Hidalgo de Caviedes. Won First Prize of $1000 in Carnegie Institute Exhibition

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PITTSBURGH, Oct. 17—First prize of $1000 in the 1935 Carnegie Institute International Exhibition of Paintings was won at the opening here today by Hipolito Hidalgo de Caviedes of Madrid for his "Elvira and Tiberio." It shows a wistful South American Negro couple, posed as in an old daguerreotype.

Second prize of $600 was awarded to an American artist, Charles E. Burchfield of Gardenville, N. Y. The painting is entitled "The Shed in the Swamp."

Third prize of $500 went to Henry Mattson of Woodstock, N. Y., for his painting, "Deep Water."

Four Honorable Mentions

First honorable mention, which carries a prize of $400, was awarded to Albert Saverys of Belgium for his painting "Still Life." Second honorable mention with a prize of $300 went to Candido Portinari, a Brazilian, for his painting "Coffee." Per Deberitz of Oslo, Norw., was given third honorable mention with a prize of $200 for his painting "Sun and Sea." The fourth honorable mention with a prize of $100 went to Sergius Pauser of Vienna for his painting "Austrian Landscape."

The Allegheny County Garden Club prize of $300, offered by the Garden Club of Allegheny County for the best painting of flowers or a garden, was awarded to the distinguished French artist, Maurice de Vlaminck, for his painting entitled "Flowers."

Jury Exclusively of Artists

This year the Carnegie Institute returned to its former practice of a jury of award composed entirely of artists. There were three European and three American members of the jury. They were Alexander Brook of New York, John Steuart Curry of Westport, Conn.; Colin Gill of London, Jonas Lie of New York, Henrik Lund of Oslo, Norway, and Isidore Opsomer of Antwerp, Belgium. Homer Sant-Gaudens, director of fine arts, Carnegie Institute, was the chairman of the jury. The jury met in Pittsburgh on Sept. 25 and 26.

More nations are represented in this year's International than ever before in its history. Twenty-one nations have contributer groups of paintings. Argentina, Brazil, Chile and Mexico are represented for the first time.

365 Paintings Exhibited

There are 365 paintings in the 1935 International. Of this total, 278 are by foreign and 87 by American artists. In all there are 334 artists—247 foreign and 87 American—represented. The nations contributing to the exhibition are: United States, Great Britain, France, Spain, Italy, Germany, Belgium, Holland, Switzerland, Austria, Hungary, Argentina, Chile, Brazil, Mexico, Canada, Norway, Sweden, Poland, Czechoslovakia, and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

Ninety-three artists are making their initial appearance in a Carnegie International this year. Special interest centers in this year's exhibition because during the time of the show, the Carnegie Institute will celebrate the 100th anniversary of the birth of Andrew Carnegie, the founder of the International.

Winner Born in Madrid

Hipolito Hidalgo de Caviedes, the Spanish artist, was born in Madrid in 1902. He studied with his father, who is a sculptor. He traveled for two years in Italy and Germany. He had a one-man exhibition in the Salon of the Friends of Art in Madrid in 1929. He exhibited first in this country with a group of Spanish artists in New York in 1927 and in 1930 he exhibited in the National Exhibition of Fine Arts in Madrid. In 1929 he was awarded a silver medal at the Seville Exposition for his mural decorations. He is represented by a portrait in the Madrid Museum of Modern Art. He first exhibited at the Carnegie International in 1931.

Painting Done in Haste

The painting which won first prize, "Elvira and Tiberio," is a decorative, sensitive, novel in its color scheme, and modern in conception. It shows a young South American Negro couple, all dressed up with apparently no place to go. They are seated on an empire sofa, and are posed stiffly. It demonstrates that the artist is very personal in the treatment of his subject, refreshing, original, and a master of drawing. The canvas was painted this summer, and the artist had to rush it to America without having had an opportunity to varnish it.

American Wins Second

Charles E. Burchfield, the American artist who won second prize, was born in Ashtabula Harbor in 1893. He studied at the Cleveland School of Art from 1912 to 1916. He was awarded first prize for water color in the Cleveland Society of Artists in 1921. He won the Penton Medal for water color at the Cleveland Museum the same year, and in 1929 the Jennie Sesnam Gold Medal at the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts. He is represented in a number of important museums in the United States. He has exhibited in Carnegie Internationals since 1927, and served on the American Committee of Selection for the 1930 International.

Paints in Water Color

The picture with which he won the second prize is, as practically all his work, in water color. Yet, because of the way he handles his medium and because of the size of his pictures, the beholder always thinks of them as oil paintings. While still a young man, he is a pioneer in the now ever-increasing school of artists, who paint the American scene. He is an artist of force and originality. His work is rich in quality, and he has an especially fine feeling for light and space. The Carnegie Award is the most important one he has received so far in his career.

Henry E. Mattson of Woodstock, N. Y., who won the third prize, was born in Sweden in 1887, but came to this country when very young. While working as a mechanic in Worcester Mass., he took up the study of painting. He attended for a time the school of the Worcester Art Museum. In 1916 he went to Woodstock to study landscape painting under John Carlson, and from that time he has been a prominent member of the famous Woodstock Colony. He was awarded the Harris Silver Medal and prize of $500 at the annual exhibition of the Art Institute of Chicago in 1931, and the third Clark Prize of $1000 at the fourteenth biennial exhibition at the Corcoran Gallery of Art this year.

In Several Galleries

He is represented in the Phillips Memorial Gallery, in the Whitney Museum of American Art, in several municipal galleries, and in private collections. He first exhibited in a Carnegie International in 1927. Mattson's paintings, as demonstrated so clearly in his prize-winning canvas, are highly individual and profoundly simple.

Immediately after the close of the exhibition in Pittsburgh, the entire foreign section will be shown in Cleveland at the Cleveland Museum of Art from Jan. 2 to Feb. 14, 1936, and in Toledo at the Toledo Museum of Art from March 7 to April 18, 1936. Under the terms of Andrew Carnegie's gift of that institute to the city of Pittsburgh, the exhibition is always "Free to the People."

[Comments on the prize-winning paintings by the Monitor's Philadelphia art critic, next Tuesday, Art Page.]

Largest Silver Cargo Arrives at Philadelphia

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 17 (AP)—The steamer American Banker arrived with the largest cargo of silver bullion in the history of the port of Philadelphia.

The silver, made up of 3110 bars, valued at $1,800,000 was consigned from London to the Chase National Bank.

New WPA Leader In New York Faces Strike of Staff

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 17—Victor F. Ridder, publisher, taking over the New York City Works Progress Administration as successor to Brig. Gen. Hugh S. Johnson, today was confronted with the problem of averting a threatened staff walkout called by the Association of Workers in Public Relief Agencies.

This had been scheduled for today as a protest against the dismissal of more than 3000 employees of the emergency relief bureau, whose services were made unnecessary by the transfer of destitute employables from home to work relief.

Upon appeal by Representative Vito Marcantonio (R) of New York City, chairman of the association, announcement was made today that all grievances would be heard at a public hearing on Monday, and the demonstration was postponed pending this consideration.

Warns Against Stoppage

Oswald W. Knauth, chairman of the bureau, in a statement warning against the stoppage, explained that with the case load of the bureau cut 40 per cent by the works-progress program, any effort to maintain the home relief staff in its old-time proportions would be condemned by the whole community.

Mr. Ridder joined him in the assurance that every effort would be made to absorb the dismissed workers in other relief projects.

Reports that Mr. Ridder was preparing to act officially on the alleged findings of "gum-shoe investigators listing organizers of the jobless and so-called professional agitators for removal for subversive activities were denied today by the administrator.

Communism No Bar

Whether a works progress employee was a Communist or not was irrelevant to him, Mr. Ridder said, if the man did his work, and he declared he had no intention of interfering with legitimate organizational activity among employees for collective bargaining.

"If the Communists want to organize themselves outside of their jobs, there can be no objection," he continued. "It is no concern of mine what men do after 5 o'clock.

"I have received no report with reference to any such activities and I have asked for no such report."

With equal emphasis, William Hodson, Welfare Commissioner, denied the charge that he had prepared a list of nearly 180 names of persons for removal on suspicion of sabotage. He said he has "not the slightest intention of indulging in any such useless and futile activity."

Johnson Blames Press

In his final résumé of his work as administrator here, General Johnson himself centered his denunciation of trouble makers not on Left-Wing, but Right-Wing critics, including in his indictment of the "Tory barrage" almost the entire metropolitan press as leading in propaganda to discredit the New Deal program of making jobs for men industry could not yet absorb and give the impression that the city's destitute were living a life of ease on Government largesse.

Although there were 316,000 names now on home and work relief, this would "not come anywhere near taking care of the complete unemployment problem," General Johnson declared, because there are 660,000 New York City families today in which wage-earners are unemployed, meaning that more than 2,000,000 persons are still under the heel of depression here, with only 50 per cent of those in need receiving relief.

Today all authorized works progress jobs in New York City are filled, with a treasury sufficient to last only until March 1, 1936, underlining the plight of the 3000 dismissed Home Relief Bureau workers.

Former Hopkins Aide Takes On New York Post

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ALBANY, N. Y., Oct. 17—Frederick I. Daniels, executive director of the temporary emergency relief administration, today succeeded Alfred H. Schoellkopf, as chairman of the administration, by appointment of Gov. Herbert H. Lehman. Mr. Daniels was assistant to Harry L. Hopkins, now Federal Works Progress Administrator, when he was chairman of the New York relief organization. He will receive a salary of $11,500 a year.

Mr. Schoellkopf, who has been in the post since 1933, serving without pay, asked to be relieved of it early this fall, and in resigning renewed his warning that "relief is only a palliative" and that "only business's reabsorption of a large group of the unemployed can effect a drastic reduction of relief rolls."

Roosevelt Leaves Panama Canal And Heads Northward

COLON, Panama, Oct. 17 (AP)—The United States cruisers Houston and Portland, bearing President Roosevelt and his party, sailed at 8 a. m. today, unaccompanied by airplanes or surface craft.

The two big warships moved toward the North without announcing their destination. It was generally assumed that the destination was off the San Blas Islands since President Roosevelt was known to desire a sample of the excellent fishing to be found there.

The President received President Arias of Panama and Mrs. Arias upon his arrival at Balboa yesterday and talked with them as an old neighbor. There was no comment on pending treaty negotiations between the United States and Panama.

Motoring from Balboa, President Roosevelt drove to Madden Dam which controls the water supply to the canal from the Chagres River.

He left his automobile at Fort Clayton to review 6000 troops, who paraded before the Commander-in-Chief, and squadrons of planes which swooped down in final review.

After lunch at Fort Clayton with army officers, the President reboarded the Houston at Pedro Miguel Locks to ride through the canal with President and Mrs. Arias and military officials.

First Negro Named By Tammany Hall To High Party Position

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 17—Harlem Negroes have a representative of their own race on the executive council of Tammany Hall today for the first time in the history of that organization, following the election of Herbert L. Bruce, a one-time "red cap" in the Pennsylvania Station, at a meeting of the New York County Democratic Committee last night. The election confirmed his victory in the Twenty-first District leadership contest three weeks ago, when he won handily from the white contestant, Charles Conklin, at a district conclave. The new county committeeman will have as his co-leader Mrs. Elizabeth Ross Haynes, also a Negro.

To insure order at last night's voting, Tammany Chief James J. Dooling appointed a special committee to supervise the election, with William Kenneally, a leader in the Twelfth District and a power in Tammany circles, as chairman. Mr. Kenneally was the first to congratulate the new leader.

"I shall attempt to build up a district organization for the people of this district without regard to race, color or creed," Mr. Bruce said.

His is a success story, self-made from the start, for he came to New York from the West Indies, penniless. Doing such jobs as were available to a Negro here, he saved enough money to open a restaurant in Harlem, and the earnings from this enabled him to organize the Beavers' Democratic Club, which attracted a Negro membership of thousands. Out of this came the campaign to put a Negro leader in Tammany Hall "to get justice for the Negroes."

"The Negroes outnumber the whites four to one in this district, yet out of $550,000 worth of jobs in the Twenty-first, the whites hold $500,000 worth," Mr. Bruce told his supporters. "The only way we can obtain our rights is to get a voice in Tammany Hall, because white leaders will sell us out forever."

Bakers Reproved By AAA for Rise In Bread Price

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 17—Rise in the price of bread, together with a badly balanced budget, is bringing problems for the Agricultural Adjustment Administration. Bread went up a cent a loaf in the nation's capital yesterday. Philadelphia and Richmond, Va., bakers had already imposed a cent-a-loaf advance. Reports have been received from other cities, pointing toward increase the country over.

For more than a year white bread has been selling for an average of 8.3 cents a loaf. The bakers say now that the cost of wheat and other ingredients is making it impossible for them to continue selling at this price. Wholesale flour prices have pushed up rather sharply recently, due to short, rust-damaged crops. Lard is selling at prices 83 per cent higher than a year ago, and is one of the few food products that has exceeded its 1929 price level.

What the Charts Tell

Henry A. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture, says flatly that the prices are unwarranted. With charts and figures before him, he announced that costs to bakers have not risen more than half a cent a loaf. The threat to charge the consumer a whole cent more, he holds, is unjustified.

If the bakers find it necessary to make a saving, the Secretary suggests, they might reduce the size of their loaves slightly. His charts show that the price of flour per loaf of bread had advanced 0.35 of a cent on Sept. 24 over a year ago.

Bakers Asked to Explain

Mr. Wallace demanded that the bakers give to the public some explanation of why they should increase their prices one cent a loaf. "As far as I can make out, there is not sufficient rise in costs to justify this advance," he declared.

The AAA has countenanced many rises in food prices in the last two years because they increased the farmer's income, but Secretary Wallace holds that the farmer will get no benefit whatsoever from the increased price of bread. The farmer would continue to receive not more than two cents of the price of each loaf, he pointed out. Mr. Wallace took the bakers to task for blaming the increased price of wheat for their increased bill because wheat prices have been low, while at other times they have argued that the price of wheat has very little to do with the price of bread.

Trying Soft Wheat

The Bureau of Home Economics is conducting a campaign to get bakers to use more soft wheat, of which there is an ample supply, to offset increasing costs of hard wheat.

Meanwhile the AAA faced another problem, of declining revenues for carrying out its adjustment programs. The Treasury statement revealed a tremendous lag in processing tax collections for 3½ months. Court fights against the assessments following the overthrow of the NRA by the Supreme Court, and minor subsequent court decisions unfavorable to the AAA, were blamed.

Since June 30, only $48,632,750 has been collected from processing taxes, compared with $163,724,719 in the same period a year ago. This unexpected decrease in revenues has sent the federal deficit over $1,000,000,000.

Otis Skinner Cast In New Role as He Starts Lecture Tour

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 17—Otis Skinner staged his "world premiere" as a lecturer, before an audience of 2500 at Temple University, Oct. 14. As the first speaker in the university's evening extension division course of lectures, he chose as his subject "Footlights and Spotlights."

His earliest definite recollection, he said, was of the day when his teacher told the class, "Lee has surrendered, the war is over; you may have a half-holiday."

From that point on he touched on his numerous contacts wth celebrities of the stage and the world, from Edwin Booth, Joseph Jefferson and Modjeska, to P. T. Barnum. The latter, he said, gave him a letter to the manager of the old Philadelphia Museum, which resulted in his stage debut—at $7 a week.

Although Mr. Skinner made his stage debut in Philadelphia, his first visit to the theater was in Boston, he told the audience. There he attended on a pass because his father was a Universalist preacher, he explained.

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Ethiopian Rases Act Like Good Samaritans

By R. H. Markham

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ADDIS ABABA—It may be a bit extravagant to call them "good Samaritans," for they really didn't do very much for me. But still that was the first thought that came into my mind, as I picked myself off the pavement and found those dark Ethiopians all about, expressing sympathy and trying to help me. Perhaps it was the fact that I had just fallen from a mule that brought the "good Samaritan" idea to my mind.

It was a very embarrassing incident, for it happened on Ras Makonnen Street, which is the Broadway or Michigan Avenue of Addis Ababa.

I had been uptown transacting such vital business at the post office and radio station as becomes an industrious correspondent.

I had a half-hour's visit with a bright Armenian girl, who has spent all of her 21 years in Ethiopia, except five, during which she was a student in Paris.

What most interested me in her conversation was her warm defense of Ethiopia and the Ethiopians.

"Rapid Progress"

"You strangers, who have spent a couple of weeks here, may be discouraged," she said, "but we settlers, who have lived here for years, know that the country is making rapid progress. Why, when I got back from France I hardly recognized the place. I assure you it's a land of freedom, democracy and safety and the natives are the most loyal of friends. It's a fatherland to me!"

After that I mounted my mule to go back to my hotel. I have two mules. I call them Sofia and Vindabona, which is the Latin word for Vienna, because I have lived in both places with great enjoyment. It's Vindabona that I usually ride, because she's larger, younger and more imposing. It is a scrumptuous sight, indeed, when I go cantering through the boulevards on "Vindie" and my groom follows on Sofia, carrying my umbrella, camera and occasional purchases, shouting "idge," which means "get up," and greeting a few million passers-by.

Nobody in Addis Ababa pays any attention to me and Vindabona, but a surprising number of gracious citizens bow and lift their hats to Sofia and Mary's Slave—that's the Boy's name. I don't know whether that's the way people here have of congratulating him on following such a fine master or whether he's a celebrity on his own account. In any case, the four of us make a stir. I'm like a ship, leaving a wide wake. I have to turn around to see it, but it's always there, with Gabur Mariam. I've almost decided to have him ride in front so that I may enjoy the homage he receives.

"Ride Vindie"

On the eventful night of my fall I was riding Sofia instead of "Vindie." She canters easier and requires neither urging nor restraint. The younger mule sometimes breaks into a trot, which is completely out of place on the pavements of Addis Ababa. To avoid such humiliation I have to keep my hands on the reins and watch her step. So in order to enjoy sheer luxury, without care or strain, on my evening ride through the benign forests of Ethiopia's capital, I took Sofia and left her less disciplined sister to Gabur's care and counsel.

The work of the day was over and most automobiles, which my mules and I thoroughly dislike, had withdrawn from the traffic so we and the white clad, toga swinging pedestrians had the pavements all to ourselves.

Sofia struck up her dainty, restful, constant little pace, carrying me with surprising speed past the German store, the Greek Legation, the big bridge and the gray church, toward the Imperial Press Bureau, whither she undoubtedly thought we were going. She has a remarkable nose for news and whenever I give her free rein, heads for that building.

Eve of Great Events

I was thinking of what Anait had told me about the Ethiopians and was enjoying the evening immensely. It was just before the meeting of the League in Geneva and thus the eve of what might turn out to be a momentous and ominous event for Ethiopia. But the streets were supremely quiet and peaceful. As usual, two lines of people were hurrying along in opposite directions, but without strain, nervousness or anxiety. They seemed to be a little better dressed than the midday crowds and carried their clean togas with a little extra swagger. It may have been the élite out for their evening walk. There were no impudent autos, no clamoring trucks, no clanging street cars, no traffic lights. Everybody—but me—was barefooted. There was no noise except that of animated conversations, frequent laughter, children shouting to one another and the patter of mules' feet.

Addis Ababa was delightful. Black people with white clothes; friends bowing very low to one another or holding hands, servants attentive to lordly chiefs; sporty young men striding along in groups, their belts filled with useless cartridges, tiny boys carrying grand guns for swaggering masters, who couldn't shoot them, and soft, reserved, mysterious eucalyptus trees everywhere.

Through this glided Sofia, unerring, unperturbed, masterful, with the pittee-pattee, pittee-pattee of her little feet beating upon the pavement as regularly as the pounding of car wheels upon rail ends. They formed the music to my pleasant though rather sluggish thought, "How delightful to ride a mule down the main street of Ethiopia's capital in the evening." All the world was talking of an imminent Ethiopian war, but Ethiopia's capital was the most peaceful place on the globe.

Lèse Majesté

Just then I was roused from my reveries by noting that we were overtaking two mighty chiefs riding gray mules with golden caparisons and accompanied by 24 retainers. Both riders were barefooted but wore fine leather leggings. Broad-rimmed gray hats and black beards, extending over their white togas, added to their impressiveness. And the men trotting before and behind them all carried long spears.

"Gee," I thought, "how formidable! What awful looking lances. I believe those spear heads would pierce a tank. I wouldn't aminded guns, because here no one shoots 'em, but that prickly forest looks like business. I bet those old grandees are right in from the jungles, the fiercest things in town. I hope they don't take me for Mussolini."

All this time Sofia kept overhauling the dark woolly headed warriors and that troubled me somewhat. I didn't know but what there may be an unwritten law here forbidding a simple guy like me from passing mighty chiefs with an army about them, but still I couldn't help but feel that Sofia must know her etiquette. In any case I gave her her way and my exhilaration as we cantered pittee-pattee forward was dulled only by my fear that perhaps just as we drew abreast of our lordly rivals a spear might go whizzing through my bosom. The trotting lancers were unquestionably giving me dark looks.

"Well, I'll know soon," I thought, "for in a second, I'll be pulling away from those kings, golden panoplies and all. I'd certainly hate to fall into their hands. Hurry along Sofia, let's snap out of this. We're no spear throwers, but we can canter. Step on that pittee-pattee. . . ."

A Spill

Sofia stepped on something else—I think. I'm not sure. But I do know that like a flash she was down on the pavement and I was sprawling on my hands and knees in front of her. She seemed to have stumbled. Before I could get up both of those grandees were off their mules helping me to my feet. Other Ethiopians rushed toward me from across the street, four finely dressed young stalwarts with guns were at my side and those spear carriers were everywhere. Nobody laughed or even smiled at Sofia or me and everyone appeared sorry beyond measure. They said a great deal which I interpreted to mean, "You took a terrible tumble, old man; we hope you aren't all broken up." "Oh no," I said, "I'm perfectly all right."

Sofia righted herself; I was helped to my feet, two wild spearmen brushed the dust from me, one of the big chiefs helped me into my saddle and with a magnanimous gesture gave me right of way. We all said appropriate things, bowed, held our hats low and parted, I horribly humiliated but still more touched.

I had been in the hands of the "jungle-men" and lived to tell the tale. Anait was right about these folks.

Sofia remained utterly unperturbed. Maybe she had planned the whole show. When we reached the Press Bureau, she insisted on entering the yard. It was so dark she couldn't see the bulletin posted on the door, otherwise I think she would have refused to budge until I had got off and read it, especially if she had known it was an official communication about the American oil concession in Ethiopia that had set the whole world abuzz.

Brazil Dares Slash Army Cost $300,000

By the Associated Press

Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, Oct. 17

ALTHOUGH virtually every important world power is increasing its armaments, the Finance Commission of the Chamber of Deputies has approved a slash in Brazil's standing army.

The proposal would remove 3000 men from the army, leaving it at 65,162, and would save about $300,000 in the 1936 budget.

Sanctions Obligatory Under League Covenant

(Continued from Page 1)

some delegates who have political as well as economic consequences to consider.

Practical Efforts

Practical deductions in both the political and juridic domains are being drawn by Nicholas Titulescu, eloquent spokesman not only of Roumania, which will be particularly affected, but of the Little Entente Balkanic group and to some extent of Russia. While attaching importance to methods for reducing the exceptional sacrifices of these countries he is specifically interested in the unmistakable acceptance by League members of the whole idea of mutual aid. It is clearly contained in Article XVI of the Covenant but Mr. Titulescu wants it reaffirmed solemnly as a juridic obligation.

Hence, proposals are before the Conference such as opening new markets to covenant-keeping states, notably by reduction in existing quotas allowed to evading states, and the constitution of a central fund of indemnification.

Justice Day Accepts Post

LINCOLN, Neb., Oct. 17 (AP)—Justice L. B. Day of the Nebraska Supreme Court yesterday accepted the chairmanship of the resolutions committee of the American Bar Association for its 1936 convention at Boston. Justice Day is president of the Nebraska Bar Association.

South American Opinion Backs League on Embargo

(Continued from Page 1)

recognized by South American nations.

On this occasion, without any specific charges being preferred, the criticism was directed toward Italy. As such it has been taken up by South American people, the overwhelming majority of whom are spurring on their governors to become associated with League action to restore peace.

Took Courage to Act

It required considerable courage on the part of an Argentine statesman to take up a definite attitude in the Euro-African dispute, as at least one fifth of the Argentine population of 12,000,000 has some kind of Italian affiliation. There have been strong currents of Italian immigration there in the past.

Nonetheless, an impartial observer in Buenos Aires or any other part of the River Plate Republic today, cannot escape the impression that the great majority of the nation look askance at Italy in the present crisis and that the Government, cognizant of public opinion, would not delay in actively associating itself with any determined League action to stem the war tide.

To appreciate Argentina's attitude it should be explained that the country has always been strongly addicted to the cause of peace.

Always on Side of Peace

South American neighbors have sometimes complained that Argentina has been "monotonous" in that cause and that pacifism has been overemphasized there. The Government, also, has been most scrupulous in carrying out its duties as a member of the League of Nations.

The Geneva organization has been taken seriously ever since its inception and the Government would have little difficulty in obtaining the support of the people for any measure, however irksome it might prove to Italy or the sons and daughters of that country who are domiciled in Argentina, that might be generally agreed upon in the interests of justice and peace.

The newspapers of South America as a whole find it difficult to restrain their antagonism toward the disturbers of African and European peace, but so far their reports of the Ethiopian war and the Geneva peace steps, as well as their editorials on the subject, have been printed from as impartial a viewpoint as possible in the circumstances.

Unfavorable to Italy

However, it is impossible to resist the conclusion that the undertone of the press is distinctly unfavorable to the Italian case.

Lately there has been much reference to the reported meat contracts between Brazil and Italy, for army requirements in the peninsula and East Africa. Brazil, of course, is a deserter from the League of Nations. Italian orders placed in that country with much ostentation have peeved River Plate trading interests, who are concerned not so much with the diversion further north of orders long regarded as their monopoly, but with the display of international pique in transferring business from a League to a non-League country. An unofficial census of national trading opinion reveals the belief, however, that public opinion would support much greater sacrifices in the cause of peace, as promoted by the League of Nations. This is accepted as evidence of the Argentinians' sense of responsibility regarding the Geneva organization.

Public Opinion Backs Proleague Attitude Of Government of Chile

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SANTIAGO, Chile — In Chile, feeling has been openly hostile to the Italian cause. The newspapers, with negligible exceptions, parade their sympathy toward Ethiopia and League supporters with eloquent headlines and bitterly worded editorials. Chileans' traditional sense of fairness has not been lost, however, as there is no discrimination in the actual presentation of news reports from Geneva, Rome and Addis Ababa.

The Government mouthpiece, La Nacion, took an anti-Italian stand from the beginning of the dispute. The Italian Chargé d'Affaires made a complaint, but the only noticeable development after his representations was the introduction of more pointed criticism of his country's policy in Africa.

Hitherto, La Nacion, a Valparaiso morning, and El Imparcial, a Santiage evening paper, have been the only organs of publicity which have abstained from this criticism.

El Mercurio Pro-League

El Mercurio, the premier daily, tries to avoid editorial commitments but, in its presentation of news, reveals a pro-league bias. Its publisher, Agustin Edwards, recently-appointed Chilean Ambassador to the Court of St. James's, was one of the first presidents of the League of Nations.

Popular feeling, as in the other countries on the Pacific seaboard, has been difficult to control at times. Film exhibitors have been compelled to delete Italian martial scenes and portraits of Signor Mussolini owing to public protests. Unfortunately, in some cases this feeling of hostility has spread to the field of Italian art and opera; but those isolated unpleasantries have invariably been submerged in an imposing demonstration of public thought on the side, firstly, of international justice and, secondly, of international peace.

Radio Ban Resented

Public resentment was caused in Chile by an order forbidding radio broadcasting in foreign languages and all other dissertations in Spanish or any other tongue regarding the international dispute. The director general of electric services, who gave the order, said that it had been dictated to maintain good relations with all counties but it is an open secret that the Italian Embassy prompted the restriction.

The newspapers have taken up the matter, claiming that the Constitution is infringed by limitation of public discussion of public issues. Constitutional clauses of "freedom of speech" and "freedom of thought" have been invoked. It appears as if the Government will be forced to retreat.

At first the Chilean Government was overcautious in its identification with the Geneva peace efforts.

Chile Backs League Policy

The country was one of the six powers which reported on Italian aggression and its delegate received rather tardy instructions on the subject, due, it is alleged, to hesitation at the Foreign Office in Santiago. Finally, however, a meeting between Chancellor Miguel Cruchaga and the the Senate foreign relations committee laid it down definitely that Chile would give her wholehearted support to League policy.

President Alessandri has found himself in an unfortunate position, as he has been attacked for alleged soft-pedaling on the League issue. The Left press, citing his Italian ancestry, charged that he handicapped the development of a definite pro-League attitude. These allegations have little basis in fact, as Alessandri is recognized as one of the foremost peace champions in South America and a cordial supporter of the League of Nations. He is said to have played a prominent part in swaying Chile permanently on the side of the League Covenant during the present international dispute.

Trade Factor Is a Big One

The commercial factor cannot be overlooked in any crisis in Italo-South American relations arising from League decisions. The A. B. C. countries — Argentina, Brazil and Chile—have most extensive trading connections with Italy. Argentina, naturally, occupies pride of place with her food shipments. Italian plans to switch these over to Brazil, a non-League member, have already been indicated. Chile, for some time, has been one of the principal sources for the Italian supply of copper—a vital war commodity. It is no secret that much of the copper which the American producers have been working overtime to produce in Chile during the past year has found its way ultimately to the peninsula.

Aware of these stern facts in depression times, South Americans nevertheless are girding themselves for economic sacrifices should they be necessary as a result of their League obligations and their long-term interests in world peace.

Influenced by U. S. Attitude

If governments follow the dictates of public opinion, there can be no question of avoiding these responsibilities. The unswerving character of this public opinion is due, to a large extent, to the example shown by the United States Government. The State Department's declaration regarding trade with belligerents was closely analyzed in Latin America, whose verdict was that it signified tacit co-operation with the League.

There was a sigh of relief and a prayer of thankfulness in many a South American Foreign Office when Secretary Hull's policy was understood. This assisted several of the governments concerned to a decision in favor of the League.

The Ethiopian crisis has furnished additional evidence that Latin America, for all its baiting of Yankee diplomacy, never fails to respond to a clear-cut lead from Washington on an ethical issue. Indeed, there is plenty of evidence to show that many southern chancelleries were waiting for word from the State Department to guide them in wise and courageous decisions.

Nations Seek Laws On Embargo Issue

(Continued from Page 1)

ment action will be taken on the question of sanctions, except that the ban on the export of arms to Ethiopia has been lifted—incidentally without bringing a request for a single export license from British arms manufacturers.

No Action Yet Needed

The explanation of Britain's apparent dilatoriness in applying sanctions is said to be partly that the only measures definitely approved so far at Geneva are the ban on credits and export of arms. For the latter there was already a ban in respect of Italy. As regards the former, for months past Italy had been unable to obtain substantial credits here—or anywhere else. Consequently the British Government has not thought it necessary to speed up the machinery for cutting Italy's financial communications. But it is understood that British bankers already know the Treasury's views and are applying private sanctions in accordance therewith.

Looking at Laws

The proceedings at Geneva have caused a number of governments in addition to the British to delve into the legal position. Most countries, it appears, are not like the United States, where a foreign treaty, when ratified, becomes the law of the land. In nearly every case special legislation has to be passed to bring the laws into line with a treaty. Generally this is done before or at the time when a treaty is ratified. But it appears that a number of countries have overlooked the implications of Article XVI of the League Covenant and never have passed a law to enable them to give it immediate effect.

Three Will Have Trouble

Indeed it is understood that in some cases—for instance, the present state of the law in Switzerland, the Netherlands and Argentina definitely precludes application of sanctions. Broadly speaking, it is expected that all democratic countries will have to seek parliamentary approval before actually putting sanctions into operation, but no hitch beyond a brief delay is expected in this connection.

These considerations, however, are understood to be why the League has decided to have a supervisory committee which will watch over the action of individual states, all of which have been asked to keep Geneva fully informed of any measures they may take to carry out their Covenant obligations.

Power of Delegates

It is emphasized here in this connection that no state is legally bound, although it certainly is morally bound, by engagements entered into on its behalf by its representatives at Geneva. Owing to the importance of current League discussions most of the delegates are highly placed enough to have received fairly full powers to commit their governments. But as far as can be ascertained none of them has "carte blanche" to undertake any obligations he pleases.

Even Anthony Eden, British Minister for League Affairs, and who has practically a free hand, keeps in closest touch with the Cabinet at home. It is presumed that other delegates do likewise. Since the League is not a superstate, the home governments always have the last word.

B. I. S. Not Involved

Another point which has been raised involves the position of the Bank for International Settlements in regard to a credit blockade of Italy. The best financial opinion here holds that this institution, being an independent body, not under the control either of the League or of any individual government, is not in any way concerned.

But of course all central banks of League members are bound to suspend dealings with Italy whether through the Bank of International Settlements or through any other channel. Therefore that institution's operations with Italy should automatically cease.

Natal's Chief Town Becomes a City

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Durban, S. Af.

DURBAN, chief town of Natal, has been raised to city status.

The Mayor at the opening ceremony in special meeting of the new City Council described Durban's rapid growth from a few shacks on a sandy waste 100 years ago to the present flourishing industrial and commercial center.

Lowered Property Levies Opposed

OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla., Oct. 17 (AP)—A "tax rebellion" was forecast here yesterday as a possible outcome of the widespread attempts of legislatures to shift revenue raising burdens from property owners.

Fred R. Fairchild of Yale University, telling the National Tax Association conferees of his survey of tax delinquency, declared that emergency sales and income taxes probably would be made permanent measures. He said that if the legislatures give too much relief to property owners. "The men and women who have paid their taxes will rebel, possibly to the place that the entire tax structure will fall." He expressed the view that property taxes are destined to be the greatest revenue producers for some time to come.

Japanese Demands Cause New Crisis In Outer Mongolia

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MOSCOW, Oct. 17—A categorical demand, described here as an ultimatum, has been made by Japanese-Manchoukuan officials for the admission to Outer Mongalia of three Manchoukuo representatives to be stationed at Urga, the Mongolian capital, and two other towns, Baintumene and Tamsyksume, according to official reports from Urga.

These representatives would be members of a mixed commission for settling border disputes, and three Mongolian representatives would be permitted to remain permanently in Hsinking, Hailar and Manchuli.

Negotiations Broke Down

The ultimatum was allegedly issued after a breakdown of negotiations for a mixed border commission at Manchuli Oct. 9 when the Japanese, Mr. Kanka, leading the Manchoukuan delegation, refused to attend further sessions.

The Mongolian representative, Mr. Sambu, has referred the demands to Urga for consideration, and the Soviet News Agency Tass declared that Urga officials are indignant, since the "Manchurian authorities are attempting to compensate for the weakness of their position by crude threats and disconnected declarations of the possibility of fresh grave incidents along the border."

Removed From Border

The real point at issue apparently is the Japanese desire to station a representative in Urga. The Mongolians do not want a representative of Manchoukuo in the capital.

Mongolians declare Urga is too far removed from the border to justify the presence of a border commission representative, and apparently show no disposition to yield to Japanese demands.

Senator Pope Urges Aid for Sanctions

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Oct. 17 (AP)—Senator James Pope of Idaho urged moves, by legislation if necessary, "to enable our Government to prevent trading in such raw materials as will interfere with the sanctions" the League of Nations may impose against Italy in its "war of aggression" against Ethiopia.

"The exporters of the United States can defeat any such embargo and everybody knows it," Senator Pope, chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, told members of the Foreign Policy Association. "Our exporters should not be permitted, for the sake of profits, to assist Italy in her war of aggression. They should not be permitted to thwart the very plans of the League which we are urging her to carry out."

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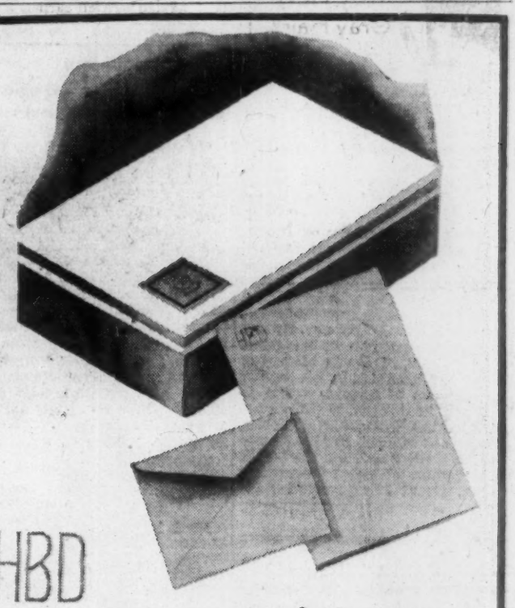
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Reich Clings to Locarno Pact As It Was Signed 10 Years Ago; Political Effect Still Plain

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN, Oct. 16—In the midst of the international misunderstandings at present overclouding Europe, the importance of the Locarno Pact, which was signed Oct. 16, 1925—10 years ago today—may be ignored.

In it, Germany voluntarily and definitely pledged itself not to seek to alter by force its western frontiers toward France and Belgium and the demilitarized zone between France and this country became an accepted fact. At Locarno, for the first time since 1918, there were no victor and vanquished nations.

Speaking to the Dresden press on Oct. 31, 1925, Dr. Gustav Stresemann declared that the chief significance of this agreement lay in its political effect. "The period of alliances is ended. . . . The period of the dictatorship of the Entente is over. We (Germans) are needed for a great economic change in Europe."

Gratitude Expressed

Locarno was hailed abroad as the "high-water mark of German statesmanship and of wise renunciation" of all territorial claims in Alsace-Lorraine and Eupen-Malmédy. And as Stresemann reached Berlin on his return from Geneva he was greeted by Lord D'Abernon, the English Ambassador, who on behalf of Austen Chamberlain, the then Foreign Secretary, declared, "The world will never forget that it was in Germany that the initiative for this freedom originated."

Through that agreement France and Belgium felt themselves much more protected toward the east, especially since England and Italy were guarantors.

The Locarno Pact meant automatically Germany's entry into the League of Nations, since not only was this the most essential preliminary condition laid down by the Allies but it was through the League that a number of issues relative to the Pact could be decided.

Nowadays, it may also be of interest to recall the great difficulties through which Stresemann had to work to attain his end. The Germany of his day was politically disunited, economically poor through the inflation, and with the occupation of the Ruhr still continuing, a nation generally anything but optimistic.

Stresemann had to fight the German Nationalists, and win over the Social Democrats in the Reichstag to his side. The accusation that he was a traitor and had sold Germany's right to the recovery of Alsace-Lorraine at any future date was often heard from his enemies in 1925, and afterwards.

Few in the Reichstag of a decade ago were either able or willing to co-operate with the German Foreign Minister in his long view of the situation. "German freedom, the self-evident goal of German policy, cannot be regained by one stroke, but only by slow advances, in the tenacious wrestlings of 'Realpolitik,'" he had written earlier.

No one realized better than he how Germany's foreign policy in those days suffered through political dissensions at home. "Our foreign policy suffered greatly during the early postwar years because foreign states always believed, in view of our political party dissensions, that the foreign political discussions of any German government would soon be disavowed and annulled by its political opponents at home."

Slow Triumph

Despite these difficulties Stresemann triumphed, and the road—slow but sure—toward the evacuation of the Ruhr, compromise on repartitions' issue, etc., was opened. Nowadays, it is the custom in Germany to depreciate anything accomplished during the pre-National Socialist era, yet it is evident that though National Socialist methods in foreign policy differ from those of Stresemann the goal is the same—a free and great Germany. One of the outstanding differences, and it is a very important one, is that whereas Stresemann was hampered at every step by Reichstag dissensions, Adolf Hitler has a free hand and a Reichstag which always obeys.

National Socialist foreign policy also continues to see the advantages under present conditions of Locarno so clearly that it has not sought to alter but rather to reaffirm Germany's adherence to that pact, as essential to its recovery as an international power. The German-Polish Pact of Jan. 26, 1934, which surprised many of Herr Hitler's own followers at the time, conforms to the Stresemann idea of consolidating Germany's foreign political situation by being prepared to allow important problems to remain temporarily in abeyance, though by no means losing sight of the ultimate goal of policy.

Excluding the reparations' issue, which has long ago become a dead letter, the great tasks of German foreign policy was outlined in a letter by Streseman to the Crown Prince dated Sept. 7, 1925, just a few weeks before Locarno, would seem to remain the ideal today also. These tasks included the protection of the 10,000,000 to 12,000,000 Germans under foreign yoke, alterations in frontiers toward the east, and in the background, the "Anschluss," or political union with Austria.

A decade ago, the future development of Europe was envisaged in some kind of close co-operation between the peoples of this continent. There was talk of a "United States of Europe" and "Pan-Europe," and the logical sequence to the Locarno idea was complete acceptance of the idea of the League of Nations, at least for Europe. The ideal remains, but by today the significance of Aristide Briand's words (Feb. 27, 1926) can be appreciated: "At Locarno we learned to speak European. It is a new language, which it will be necessary to learn."

Old British Pact Affects Japanese

(Continued from Page 1)

United States before entering the World War—is therefore held unimpaired. Tokyo's reiterated intention of keeping strict neutrality therefore includes the possibility of trading with Italy and Ethiopia.

Practically, however, Japanese obstruction of the League and its co-operating powers is regarded as unlikely. From a practical standpoint, Japanese traders have already shown a distinct disinclination to take risks in the East African conflict.

Several firms have recently refused to sell underwear, shoes and other products to Italy. The Foreign Office reaffirms that no applications have been made for licenses to export arms to Ethiopia.

Motives tending to keep Japan from interfering with application of sanctions include: Desire to maintain whatever Anglo-Japanese friendship survives from the days when they were allies; the aim of living up to Imperial Rescripts, which, at the time Japan left the League, assured the world Japan would continue to co-operate for peace; and the seriousness of the Italian credit situation.

In the troubled waters resulting from application of economic sanctions, Japanese traders are expected to fish where the hauls are most luring. A possible outlet calculated not to offend sanctions powers is the capitalizing of Italy's neglected export markets for rayon and cotton textiles, if Italian industry has to concentrate on war supplies.

This direct effect of the war and of sanctions on Italy would help overcome the growing overproduction in these industries, which has inconvenienced Japan.

Big Coal Shipments Affecting Embargo

(Continued from Page 1)

marks, and exports, 124,000,000 marks.

While Germany proclaims the desire neither to co-operate with League activities nor to alienate Italian friendship, it would be very surprising if Germany did not consider its future attitude toward sanctions as a powerful bargaining weapon which might help it through some very pressing monetary difficulties.

Indeed, if Germany were offered compensation for supporting sanctions by some alleviation of the shortage in its foreign exchange and raw materials situation, whether through an English loan or in some other way, well-informed observers believe she would accept. But, momentarily, the time is considered not ripe.

Germany Must Choose

The sanctions issue, because it clearly compels Germany to choose between the possibilities of closer English friendship and a future Italian alliance brings to the surface once more the cleavage between two different sections of foreign policy here. The extreme National Socialists dream of a German-Polish-Hungaro-Italian bloc for East and Central Europe. More experienced diplomats consider English friendship is most important just now.

Sanctions is an ominous word in Germany's ears. It recalls the Ruhr occupation from January, 1923 to August, 1925, and has attained new significance by League activities and by the recent Franco-British discussions on possible advance precautions before the aggressor is defined—which it is felt here can only refer to the possibility of English aid in a Franco-German conflict.

League Support Surprises

Germany has been greatly surprised that the League of Nations has achieved such a measure of agreement in the sanctions policy against Italy. Its success is certainly unpalatable here, since it enhances the prestige of the institution which National Socialists condemn on every possible occasion and which embodies the fundamental principle of collective security long thrown overboard by politicians of the Third Reich.

This also raises a problem in connection with Anglo-German relations. England is to be cultivated but a "collective-security-England" is regarded as an awkward partner.

Mrs. Roosevelt Gives Talk on Mrs. Roosevelt

NEW YORK, Oct. 17 (AP)—Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt "pinch-hit" for her friend, Miss Marian Dickerman, Tuesday, as the speaker at a meeting of the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences.

Miss Dickerman with whom Mrs. Roosevelt is associated in Manhattan's Todhunter School, was to speak on "Traveling With Mrs. Roosevelt," but was unable to, so Mrs. Roosevelt filled the engagement for her, giving an hour's discourse on her travels.

The Smith—A Versatile Man Is He!

If horses will not come to him, he sometimes seeks the horses on the farms; or he will turn from shaping shoes to designing artistic ironwork for British buyers.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—Driven off the streets by automobiles the one-time ubiquitous horse is taking the blacksmith into obscurity with him and depriving him of his business in most of the towns and villages of England. But in one or two places the smith is putting up a sturdy fight for his ancient craft and is adapting it to uses besides the making of horseshoes.

Like the craftsman of old, he is beginning to see beauty as well as utility in his iron and is directing his skill into decorative as well as useful channels.

To save the industry from extinction in the county of Essex, the Rural Community Council there has recently stopped the closing of a number of forges and is sending experts to the towns and villages to instruct the blacksmith in the making of ornamental gates, door fittings, shovels, tongs and similar things. The Council's aid in taking this action is 'to show that a smith is still a very necessary part of modern rural life."

Meanwhile, one modern smith takes his forge with him. He carries the tools of his trade on a trailer behind his automobile and drives around to the farms for, he says, if the horses won't come to him to be shod he must go to the horses. So far he hasn't arranged to take a spreading chestnut tree along with him, too.

Then there is the Devon smith, in his modern white-walled smithy near the village of Whimple, who is proving for himself that the craft of smithing is still a virile one.

This smith is a designer and maker of decorative wrought-iron work and appears to be reviving a widespread interest in the products of his craft. In this age of machines and mass-production there are still some men who find satisfaction in making things with their hands, and it is evident that this smith finds it profitable as well, for his smithy is active and thriving, and during the period of trade depression he has found no difficulty in keeping his men employed.

Set among oaks and firs and chestnut trees, surrounded by country sights and sounds, the Devon smithy produces decorative wrought-iron work of a high order. The success of this smith may be judged by the fact that among his diverse commissions he was asked to make a grille for the Prince of Wales, and, in addition to numerous gates for country houses from one end of England to the other, he forged gates and balconies for industrial firms. A work that gave him much pleasure was the designing and making of the Miller Memorial Gates at Harrow, where he had been educated.

The Devon smith certainly followed no family tradition when he became a blacksmith nor had he at first any vision of the possibilities inherent in this craft. He apprenticed himself to a Devonshire blacksmith as he thought a knowledge of horseshoeing would be useful to him in New Zealand where he intended to take up sheep farming. But he soon discovered a great liking for iron and the working of iron, and began to experiment on his own, making pokers, shovels and kindred things, and, giving up the idea of going to New Zealand, he bought his first smithy.

From this casual beginning the Devon smithy grew for he began to sell his work, and later, with the commission for his first gate, turned entirely from the business of horseshoeing. People became interested in the products of his craftsmanship and business increased to such an extent that he outgrew his smithy and built himself a new one on a triangular plot of ground surrounded by three Roman roads and looking away toward distant Dartmoor.

Here traffic from London and Exeter passes up and down and automobiles draw up by a sign which bears the likeness of a stalwart smith wielding his mighty hammer.

Blue Nile in Ethiopia

The Abbai River or Blue Nile has its source near Mt. Denguiza in the Gojam highlands of Ethiopia.

© Leslie H. Millington
Ahead of a Bouncing Trailer, This British Smithy Roves

Italy's Annexation of Adowa Raises New Issue for Geneva

WITH "annexation" of Adowa and surrounding Ethiopian territory to Italy reported from the spot, another queer twist is given to the evolving structure of post-war international law and practice.

Before the League of Nations Covenant and the Kellogg-Briand Pact were ratified, conquest and annexation were accepted international procedures. Nations not bound by these or other nonaggression pacts are still free under international law to wage war and take territory—if they can. But most of humanity has subscribed to at least one of the great post-war peace instruments. Italy and Ethiopia are bound by both the League Covenant and the Pact of Paris.

Moreover, Italy has not taken or definitely indicated withdrawal from the League, which in any case could not become effective until two years after notice of intention to withdraw. "Annexation" of Ethiopian territory is therefore illegal. If the process is continued, pre-war laws of conquest will be employed by a League member in disregard of its plain commitments under the Covenant.

Without grave damage to its own prestige, the League could not allow Italy to remain a member while she formally annexed Ethiopia, piece by piece. So long as Italy signifies an intention to remain at Geneva, expulsion could be deferred while the League seeks, through sanctions, to restore peace or bring Italy back into line. Meanwhile, the League members could not recognize Italy's annexations as valid. The final sanction provided for in Article XVI, Paragraph 4, is expulsion of "any member of the League which has violated any covenant of the League by a vote of the Council concurred in by the representatives of all the other members."

Japan was adjudged to have violated her covenants in Manchuria, but withdrew under censure. Even today, Tokyo insists diplomatically on the recognized fiction that Manchoukuo is the product of a genuine independence movement. Violation of the Covenant was cloaked. Italy raises new problems by remaining in the League while openly annexing parts of Ethiopia to the House of Savoy.

British Note Declines To Quit Mediterranean

(Continued from Page 1)

between the League of Nations and Italy, this does not necessarily foreshadow any expectation of military action against Rome. Nor is there any intention of applying a naval blockade against Italian ports at the moment.

French replies to British inquiries have been evasive on the question of what it would do in case of trouble in the Mediterranean—meaning between Britain and Italy.

Britain wants to know where France stands. And it is evident that she considers the time has come for France, either to put her back whole-heartedly to maintenance of the system of collective security with Britain or to face the certainty that Britain is in effect washing her hands of the League and leaving European security to take care of itself.

Meanwhile it is reiterated here that so-called peace terms outlined at Paris are unacceptable. Britain is still unprepared to consider anything outside the framework of the League. She refuses to allow the dispute to degenerate into an Anglo-Italian dispute. In British eyes, what is at stake is collective system and sanctity of international engagements. The dilemma with which she now proposes to confront France is whether the collective system is to be maintained or whether the framework of European peace which has been built up round the League is to be shattered by the withdrawal of British interest in the continuance of the League.

Cherokee Monument Raised

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHEROKEE, N. C.—Cherokees who served the South in the Civil War are remembered with a monument erected here by the United Daughters of the Confederacy. The unveiling took place during a special meeting of the council, and the principal speaker was Mrs. E. L. McKee, former State Senator. The marker is inscribed: "In honor of those brave Cherokee Indians, loyal to the Confederacy, 1861-1865, commanded by Col. Wm. H. Thomas."

Study Your Type

Madam's most priceless charm is her individuality, those qualities of appearance and air that are hers, alone. To enhance this charm is a duty—to cleverly enhance it, first one must study the "type". Daily I consult, advise, without obligation.
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Albanian Split On Italy Causes Cabinet to Quit

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TIRANA, Albania, Oct. 17—Because of Italian pressure, the Albanian Government has resigned.

The former Cabinet, it is explained, included two Ministers disinclined to follow a policy sympathetic to Italy. It is also declared that Italians are putting new pressure on Albania. It is recalled that on Sept. 30 Italy advanced to an Italian concern in Albania called the Society for Economic Development of Albania 60,000,000 lire (about $5,000,000), spread over 10 annual payments, "to extend its activities in Albania in the economic interests of the Italian nation." This company is understood to have the support of the Italian Government, which through it has in the past made several loans to Albania, not all of which have been repaid. The question of repayment of the latest loan was not mentioned in the royal Italian decree announcing the issue.

Albania's vital strategical position vis-a-vis Italy, in that she controls the eastern outlet of the Adriatic, is said by some here to have been the real cause of the resumption of Italian "subsidies." Italians are known to be desiring to fortify the Albanian coast and their renewed financial activity, it is thought, may not be unconnected with persistent rumors that Albania has been lately contemplating joining the Balkan Entente, which includes Greece, Yugoslavia, Turkey and Roumania. Such a step, it is pointed out, would mean a definite breakaway from Italian influence and it is hinted that Rome's intervention here has been somewhat hastened by the change of regime in Greece from a republic to a monarchy—a move which is generally believed to have strengthened the Balkan Entente in opposition to Italy.

Meanwhile it is emphasized that it would be difficult for Albania to renounce Italian help and domination because financially it would mean ruin, and politically she might soon fall under the domination of Greeks and Yugoslavs—a fate which is equally distasteful to Albanians as too much dependence on Italy.

Meanwhile, the existing political and financial situation, it is declared, provides ample justification for Albania's refusal to enforce League sanctions against Italy.

Texans Oppose Negroes

AUSTIN, Texas, Oct. 17 (AP)—The Democratic Texas Legislature moved Oct. 15 to exclude Negroes from the national party convention. Both Houses adopted a resolution stating, "It is the sense of white Democrats of Texas that the Negro should not be recognized or seated in the 1936 national convention."

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WANAMAKER'S—BETTER FROCKS—SECOND FLOOR, NORTH BUILDING
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Boston Day... Textile, WPA, Cranberries, Election...

(Continued from Page 1)

building blockades along the routes leading to industrial freedom from Government control.

Following Mr. Fisher's vigorous denunciations of efforts to transfer control of the textiles to the Government, John J. Winant, former Governor of New Hampshire, presented a detailed description of the Federal Social Security Act as it will apply to the cotton textiles. Mr. Fisher had attacked the act as transferring the burden of relief from the Government to industry.

Resolutions adopted asked the Secretary of Agriculture to make specific allotments for the promotion of cotton goods exports and asked the President to give representatives of the industry a chance to join with the Government in negotiating the limitation of cotton imports from Japan.

Tickets—They're All Chinese to Authorities

Most perplexing problem facing the staff of legal experts in the United States Attorney's office today was whether six packing cases confiscated by port authorities this morning contained Chinese lottery tickets or merely prosaic Chinese laundry checks. The thousands of neatly printed slips were taken over by United States Attorney Francis J. W. Ford, who believes in taking no chances, especially since the packing cases in which they arrived aboard a Chinese vessel were labeled "Wrapping Paper."

On the outcome of the seizure, which was still uncertain late this afternoon, will depend whether Mr. Ford begins a prosecution which may reach into the midst of a Chinese gambling ring or whether he and his assistants will have to smile a little sheepishly at themselves.

At any rate, to settle the matter as soon as possible, Mr. Ford was seeking a Chinese merchant to translate the characters on the slips.

Assistant United States Attorney Charles A. Rome, who is investigating the case, said the vessel on which the tickets arrived was from Hong Kong. Mr. Rome declared that he didn't know whether they would be for a Chinese horse race or a gin-rickshaw contest.

Dever—Tells of $30,000 Saving in Compensations

In the 10 months he has served as Attorney General, the Commonwealth has been saved $30,000 in workmen's compensation payments, Paul A. Dever announced today. This has been effected, he disclosed, through tightening of check-up methods and centralizing of authority in the hands of Assistant Attorney General John P. Connolly.

It was found, Mr. Dever said, that payments were started to state employees injured in line of duty without proper investigation and the keeping of accurate records. This has resulted, it was reported, in many persons receiving the maximum payment of $4500 without, in the opinion of the Attorney General, actually deserving it.

In at least three cases, he revealed, checks had been mailed to persons no longer residents of Massachusetts. One of these, investigation revealed, had moved to another state and while reporting total disability was in fact doing strenuous farm work.

The check-up will be continued, the Attorney General said, with expected further savings.

WPA—Rotch Hears Of $42,000,000 for State

After 20 minutes of small talk in the offices of ERA-WPA Administrator Arthur G. Rotch, this morning, Mr. Rotch announced to the press that he had heard that Comptroller of the Currency J. Raymond McCarl has approved $42,000,000 more WPA work projects for Massachusetts. This would be the first sizable allotment to come to the Bay State.

If Mr. Rotch's information proves correct and not just another of those rumors which have been used to explain "procrastination" on the part of Washington officials, it means that Massachusetts may see its work relief program actually under way on Nov. 1. However, it is, Mr. Rotch admitted, still most uncertain just when the actual transfer of relief from ERA to WPA will take place.

[A brief review of ERA-WPA and a statement of its present condition: Page 7]

Saltonstall—Friends Applaud His Candidacy

Receiving the congratulations of friends today was Leverett Saltonstall, Speaker of the House of Representatives, who announced his candidacy for the Republican gubernatorial nomination yesterday. While friends cheered him on, nonpartisan observers wondered at the strategy which caused him to announce his intentions a full eight months before the pre-primary convention.

Mr. Saltonstall stanchly, but largely futilely, opposed Governor Curley's policies during the past legislative session and it is presumed that he hopes to capitalize on this opposition during the campaign.

["He gives Democrats plenty of time to prepare their shots," observes Up and Down Beacon Hill: on this page]

PWA—Strike Issue Awaits Federal Official

Laborers on Massachusetts PWA projects awaited today a judgment which would settle once and for all whether projects were to be operated on the "open" or "closed" shop basis.

E. Graves, general agent of the Boston Building Trades Council, announced that his organization intended to withhold the order for statewide strikes on PWA projects pending arrival of a Government conciliator from Washington. The conciliator is expected in a few days.

The council had planned the strikes to last until stricter interpretation of certain WPA regulations had been achieved. The question first arose when a Medford contractor was ordered by the city to hire Medford citizens exclusively whether they belonged to unions or not.

Radcliffe—Government And Politics Interest Girls

Radcliffe girls today working in the Graduate School of Arts and Sciences want to know more about Governmental affairs, politics, economics and history than any of the other 50 fields of study open to them under Harvard professors, it was discovered today.

English literature, for years the first choice of advanced students, has dropped to third place. There are 34 students in the government group and 33 taking a variety of natural sciences, while English literature ties for third place with romance languages, each having 28 women enrolled.

Thirteen universities and colleges in Canada, England, France, Germany, Italy, Chile, China and South Africa have conferred degrees upon 20 of the present graduate students, and 76 educational institutions on 29 states have similarly recognized the entire group to the extent of 245 degrees.

Tague—Farley Sends Him Autographed Photo

When Peter Tague, Boston's new postmaster, arrived at his office in the Federal Building this morning, he found a large package on his desk. Opening it, he discovered a photograph of Postmaster General James A. Farley, who inscribed the picture "To Peter Tague, postmaster; a fine fellow; a real friend; whose appointment I make with pleasure."

Observers wondered whether a picture of Governor Curley with a similar inscription might soon be arriving.

Station WBSO—Change In Ownership Is Forecast

Transfer of ownership of Station WBSO, Needham, Mass, daytime radio station operating on a power of 500 watts on a frequency of 920 kilocycles, was forecast as a group of four Boston purchasers applied today to the Federal Communications Commission in Washington to take over the Roger W. Babson interest.

The prospective purchasers are George A. Crockwell, Boston steamship operator, and William H. Eynon and James K. Phelan, Boston radio time salesmen. The backer of the project, Natalie S. Whitwell, resides at the Victoria Hotel, Boston. Theodore N. Joslin, of Babson's Washington staff, former secretary to President Hoover, filed the application.

By Herself—Two-Year-Old Takes Transcontinental Trip

Wherever Teddy Bear is, well, that is "home, sweet home" for little two-year-old Cynthia Fradeneck, who docked here today on the S. S. Caledonia enroute to her home in the Bronx, New York. She made the transatlantic trip all by herself.

As longshoremen trundled bags and trunks over gangplanks, Cynthia played with her Teddy in the stewardess's stateroom. Here she has kept herself entertained the days she was on the high seas. The stewardess, who had charge of her crossing, rigged up a comfortable crib in her quarters and there Cynthia was content to coo and talk with her Teddy.

She is returning from a seven-months' visit with her grandmother in Newcastle, England.

The Caledonia left 67 passengers at Boston. She continued on to New York with over 400 more to be docked at that city.

Boom Boom—Patrol Boat Blows Up Wreckage

Guns thundered and boomed off Boston Harbor today.

But they were to safeguard and protect ships at sea rather than to destroy.

Yesterday the barge Lieut. Sam Mengel sprung a leak while being towed to Boston. She sunk outside Boston harbor with a load of soft coal.

This morning her pilot house worked loose and floated, half submerged, along the steamship course. Immediately the coast guard patrol boat Harriet Lane was dispatched to remove the menace from the seas. This they did by blowing the pilot house to bits.

Protest—Mansfield Hears South Boston Group

Mayor Mansfield today received a delegation to protest against change of sites in the South Boston Old Harbor Village rehousing project. The Mayor declared himself in sympathy with their objections, and stated he would accompany them if they journeyed to Washington to protest.

The delegation, representing property owners of the territory originally planned for the housing project, declared their tenants had been moving out ever since the housing development was announced, under the impression the buildings would be razed. Added to this loss of income, they complained that small boys were destroying property by throwing stones at the windows.

It could not be discovered whether they will actually take their claims to officials in Washington.

Election—Shea Seeks Cambridge Recount

After election, smoke continued to curl menacingly over party camps today as successful and unsuccessful candidates stirred smoking embers into flames.

Cambridge was today the center of fiery disputes. William J. Shea, city treasurer and unsuccessful candidate for the mayoralty nomination in Tuesday's primary, announced last night that he would seek a recount based on the alleged discovery of citywide fraud in recording ballots. Mr. Shea was short 425 votes for nomination for mayor.

Supporters of John W. Lyons, president of the City Council and successful nominee for mayor, charged that discrepancies between the actual and official tabulations were uncovered in four precincts yesterday. These amounted to some 396 votes, supporters said, who believed that similar discrepancies would be found in every ward in the city.

Mr. Lyons, after learning of the alleged variances, said he would not ask for a recount because he did not wish to burden the taxpayers with excessive election costs.

However, Election Commissioners Clarence P. Kidder and Daniel P. Leahy announced last night that the only way of clarifying these discrepancies was to have a recount in every one of the 53 precincts in the city.

Cranberries—Small Crop Promises Higher Prices

Cape Cod completed its cranberry harvest today.

Growers are counting their crops and find that it is little if any in excess of last year's 275,000 barrels, which was the smallest in generations. Cape Cod raises two thirds of all the cranberries in United States.

But they aren't disappointed, growers expect a sharp rise in prices due to the shortage and increased demand.

The crop is excellent in quality. The early berries, known as Early Blacks, are practically all shipped. The midseason and late varieties are now being prepared for market.

Neutrality—Indorsed By Women's Italian Club

A resolution placing them squarely in support of Secretary of State Hull's "admirable stand on neutrality" was on its way to Washington today from the Women's Italian Club of Boston. This group is meeting in conjunction with the national convention of the Sons of Italy.

"We hope and pray that with the help of the almighty God you will continue your policy of strict neutrality," declared the resolution.

More than 1000 people attended the convention's annual ball last night.

Registration—Boston Records Big Off-Year Roll

Candidates for places on the school committee and City Council looked at Boston's record off-year registrations today and wondered what it portended.

A total of 305,607 voters have been registered to vote on November 5 for the three vacant posts of the school committee and the 22 posts of the City Council. This is 3445 more than the previous high of 1933 and but 14,108 short of the all time high for the state elections of 1934.

The names of approximately 32,000 voters were dropped from the lists due for the most part to the failure of the persons to notify the police of changes in address, and to the failure of police to record the names of some people living at the same addresses as last year.

Of the 36 candidates who filed intentions to run for the school committee 30 have qualified for a place on the ballot. The other six could not meet the specifications demanded by law. For the posts in the city council there are 106 candidates certified.

Next Tuesday is the deadline for withdrawals from the race and next Wednesday the deadline for substitution of candidates.

Martin—Calls for Home Industry Protection

Secretaries Wallace and Hull, the President's reciprocal tariff program and the Administration in general were the subjects of a Republican barrage by Representative Joseph W. Martin Jr., last night in a speech broadcast for the National Republican Congressional Committee.

Mr. Martin's radio address was in answer to several critical speeches against high tariffs by both Mr. Wallace and Mr. Hull. "Internationalists" was the term applied to the two Administration officials by Mr. Martin, who claimed that the country wants tariff protection "based not on foreign agreements or diplomatic intrigue but on the broad conception of protection to American industry, in the factory and on the farm."

"Turn the spendthrifts out" will be the cry of the American people when they are called upon to pay for "the scandalous waste and extravagances of the Roosevelt Administration," Mr. Martin predicted.

"We have sacrificed our home market in a vain effort to sell abroad a surplus when there is no surplus."

Hogs—Raisers Say Easier To Cash Checks Than Raise

To grow hogs or not to grow them, that was the question answered today by Middlesex and Suffolk County corn-hog raisers at a meeting held in Lexington. It was "no." Reason: There is more profit for hog raisers in a continuation of the government payments. It was wryly pointed out that, besides being more profitable, it's easier to cash a check than raise a pig.

Shysters—Garland Urges Cleanup of Bar

Labeling shyster lawyers, crooked politicians, and the indifference of legislatures to the public welfare as the three main factors in the United States' disgraceful crime record, Attorney Francis P. Garland addressed 200 newly admitted members of the bar yesterday at the luncheon of the Boston Bar Association in the Parker House.

Attorney Garland was emphatic in his plea that "we've got to disbar more of them and clean things up. We've got to turn the rascals out of the Legislature and get through some of the legislation that bar associations and civic bodies have been recommending without success for years."

He urged upon the young members of the bar that "it is time that something was done about it, and I urge that you join in the various movements to clean things up. Success in the legal profession means efficient service to the community in strict accordance with the ideals that have been developed through the years," Attorney Garland said.

Clubwomen—Holyoke To Welcome Federation

Mrs. Grace Morrison Poole, former president of the General Federation of Women's Clubs, now dean of Stonelight College, Rye, N. H., and Dr. Mary E. Woolley, president of Mount Holyoke College, will be among the chief speakers at the fall meeting of the Massachusetts State Federation of Women's Clubs when it meets Oct. 23 in Holyoke, Mass.

Mrs. Frank P. Bennett will represent the General Federation, while State Federation topics will be taken up by Mrs. Thomas J. Walker, Mrs. David A. Westcott, Mrs. Herbert F. French and Miss Ruth Lothrop. Mr. Clifton Fadiman, commentator and book critic of the New Yorker, Mr. S. Miles Bouton, who recently arrived from Germany, and Miss Marie Driscoll of the Federal Housing Commission are also scheduled to speak.

W. C. T. U.—State Branch In Annual Session

Northfield plays host today and tomorrow to the Massachusetts Woman's Christian Temperance Union which is holding its annual state convention at the Hotel Northfield.

Among the speakers will be Mrs. Ella B. Black, state president of the Pennsylvania Women's Christian Union and Mrs. Alvin Sherbine, nation director of child welfare.

Reports of the various departments of work were read. Special music and pageants will feature the afternoon and evening programs.

Teachers—Norfolk Group To Convene in Boston

Norfolk County school children await tomorrow with keen anticipation. It is a school holiday.

But it is not a holiday for the teachers. They are holding their eighty-seventh annual convention in Ford Hall, Boston. General theme of the convention this year: "Education for Today."

Three speakers have been scheduled to address the teachers. They include Dr. William McAndrew, editor, Educational Review: School and Society, Dr. Willard W. Beatty, superintendent of schools, Bronxville, N. Y., and Dr. Hubert Greaves, professor of public speaking, Yale University.

Credit—Buyers Pay Bills More Promptly

Boston retail store credit men felt reassured today that business was in general better since customers were paying better. Significant point brought out yesterday by L. S. Crowder, general manager of the National Retail Credit Association, at the Boston Retail Credit Men's Association meeting, was the fact that charge account purchasers nationwide have been paying their bills more promptly lately.

But Mr. Crowder urged the Boston credit men to refrain from spreading intallment payments "too thin" or over a long period of repayment. The Government itself, he said, in its anxiety to stimulate trade, has sponsored installment terms that might have very serious results. He urged that the payment period on any article should never exceed or even approach the useful life of the purchased goods.

Monitor Radiocast To Be Omitted Oct. 19

THE radiocast of "The Monitor Views the News" will be omitted Saturday afternoon, Oct. 19, over Station WBZ, owing to the broadcast of the Harvard-Army football game which will be relayed from West Point, New York, during that hour.

The Monitor's Radio Guide

Today's High Lights

5:00 WBZ, Radio Guild; Shakespeare's "Much Ado About Nothing."
8:00 WEEI, Vallee Variety Hour; David Freedman; Eddie Tarr; Todd Duncan and Anne Brown; Richard Rodgers; Gloria Grafton.
8:15 WMEX, "Five Star Final"; dramatizations of the news.
8:20 WBZ, Forum on Current Problems: What Americans Should Know of the New Philosophies of Government; speakers.
8:30 WAAB, Little Symphony Orchestra, Phillip James, conductor.
8:30 WNAC, Lucrezia Bori, soprano; William Daly's Orchestra.
9:00 WNAC, Casa Loma Orchestra; Walter O'Keefe.
9:30 WNAC, "To Arms for Peace"; talk, General Johnson; Richard Bonelli, baritone; Deems Taylor; dramatic sketch; chorus; orchestra.
9:30 WBZ, Forum on Current Problems: message from President Roosevelt by Mrs. Roosevelt; other talks.
10:00 WEEI, Paul Whiteman's Orchestra; Edith Lorand's Gypsy Band; Bob Burns; Helen Jepson; Ramona; other soloists.
10:30 WNAC, Dramatizations of the news.
10:30 WBZ, Roy Shields and his orchestra.
10:30 WAAB, Russian Art Ensemble.

Program Timetable

	990kc-WBZ-303m	590kc-WEEI-508m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m
5:00	Shakespeare's "Much	Studio vocalist....	"Flash Gordon"....	Sporting Matinee..
5:15	Ado About Nothing",	Vocal duo	Baseball school ..	Sporting Matinee..
5:30	"The Singing Lady".	Women's Clubs ...	"Jack Armstrong"	Sporting Matinee..
5:45	Little Orphan Annie..	Clara, Lu and Em.	Dick Tracy sketch.	Sporting Matinee..
6:00	News; "Supper Show"	Evening Tattler...	News Service.....	"Buck Rogers".....
6:15	Radio Nature League.	News; sketch	Sport Comment ..	Patti Chapin; orch.
6:30	News; features.....	Speaker; soloist....	Football Reporter..	Talk; Dick Messner's Orchestra...
6:45	Lowell Thomas, news.	Speaker; sketch...	Sisters of Skillet..	
7:00	"Easy Aces" sketch...	"Amos 'n' Andy"...	"Myrt and Marge"	News Service.....
7:15	Phil Regan; orchestra	Musical Moments.	Sketch; music.....	Buddy Clark; orch.
7:30	"Lum and Abner".....	Studio chorus.....	Kate Smith; orch..	Sid Garry and G-
7:45	Quartet; soloist.....	Vocal program.....	Boake Carter, news	Men Revue.....
8:00	"Nickelodeon"; com-	Vallee Varieties:	"Harv & Esther";	Phil Scott's Orch.
8:15	edy; songs; Forum	David Freedman;	soloists; orchestra	Gabriel Heatter...
8:30	on Current Problems;	dramatic stars;	Lucrezia Bori;	Little Symphony
8:45	government talks....	Richard Rodgers..	Daly's Orchestra.	Orch.; soloist.....
9:00	Death Valley Days;	Show Boat Hour;	Casa Loma Orch.;	Jack Fisher's Or-
9:15	dramatic sketch.....	Frank McIntyre;	Walter O'Keefe...	chestra; soloist..
9:30	Forum on Current	soloists; orch.;	"Arms for Peace";	Crusaders talk....
9:45	Problems: message	Haenchen's Band.	talks; music.....	News Service.....
10:00	from President	Paul Whiteman's	Heidt's Brigadiers;	Brusiloff's Orch...
10:15	Roosevelt; talks...	Orch.; Lorand's	soloists; orchestra	"World Parade"...
10:30	Roy Shields and his	Gypsies; Bob	Dramatized news..	Russian Art En-
10:45	concert orchestra....	Burns; soloists....	Spotlight Revue...	semble recital....
11:00	Reports; news; music	Forecasts; news...	News Service.....	Claude Hopkins &
11:15	Musical program.....	Sports; music.....	Delange's Orch....	his orchestra.....
11:30	Joe Rines and his	Willson's Orchestra	Cy Delman and	Jimmy Lunceford
11:45	dance orchestra.....	NBC organist.....	his Kentuckians..	and his orchestra

Tomorrow's Features

Up to Luncheon

9:15 WNAC, "Dear Columbia"; reading network fan mail.
10:15 WBZ, Edward MacHugh, "Gospel Singer."
11:00 WBZ, WEEI, Music Appreciation Hour, Walter Damrosch, conductor.
12:30 WBZ, National Farm and Home Hour; conservation day program; Rangers sketch; orchestra.

After Luncheon

2:00 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News."
4:30 WNAC, United States Army Band concert.

Dinner and After

8:00 WNAC, Willie Morris; male chorus; Freddie Rich's Orchestra.
8:00 WEEI, Jessica Dragonette, soprano; male quartet; concert orchestra.
8:15 WAAB, Gabriel Heatter, commentator.
8:30 WBZ, "College Prom"; Glenn S. "Pop" Warner, speaker; Ruth Etting; Red Nichols's Orchestra.
8:30 WNAC, Broadway Varieties: Oscar Shaw; Elizabeth Lennox; orchestra.
9:00 WEEI, "Waltz Time"; vocal soloists; popular orchestra.
9:00 WNAC, "Hollywood Hotel"; musical-dramatic program with Dick Powell.
9:00 WBZ, Operetta, "Maytime," with Rose Bampton, soprano; James Melton; John Barclay; orchestra.
9:15 WAAB, Talk, Heywood Broun, "Saying Things at Night."
9:30 WMEX, "Grandma's Night Out"; program by performers 60 years of age or older.

Late Evening

10:00 WEEI, "The First Nighter," original dramatic sketch.
10:00 WAAB, Richard Himber's Orchestra; soloist.
10:30 WNAC, Dramatization of the news.
10:30 WBZ, "High Lights in Harmony"; Ernest Truex; soloist; quartet; orchestra.
10:30 WEEI, Mills Brothers; Art Kassel's Orchestra; Hal Totten, sports announcer.

New England Shown as New Virginia In Exhibit of Early American Maps

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BURLINGTON, Vt., Oct. 17—Early American maps, one depicting Boston in the period of the Revolution, are now on exhibit here in the Fleming museum at the University of Vermont. They were collected by Horace Brown, Springfield artist.

The maps, 29 in all, show America's growth pictorially, with special emphasis upon the New England States and Vermont. On the map of Boston, an inked line is drawn to show how the real coastline compares with the one thought to be authentic in earlier times. New York City is charted when its population was 22,000, a figure smaller than that of Burlington's population today.

There are maps of the New England colonies in days when they were known as "New Virginia." Others show Lake Champlain incorrectly located east of the Connecticut River. On the walls of the art gallery hangs a reproduction of the first map to bear the name America. It was applied to South America on the chart because of the belief, current at the time, that Americus Vespucius was the discover of America.

On one map, California appears as an island, having been correctly placed on earlier maps and then changed to the insular location.

A number of maps show Vermont's territory as a constant scene of battle and aggression until its recognition as an independent state late in the eighteenth century. Some depict Vermont territory as part of New Hampshire, some as part of Massachusetts Bay Colony, and others giving it to New York.

Legion Action on Play At Dartmouth Awaited

CONCORD, N. H., Oct. 17 (AP)—Frank N. Sawyer, Adjutant of the American Legion's State Department, said today the department executive committee would act tonight on proposed condemnation of presentation of the play, "Waiting for Lefty," by Dartmouth College Students. National Legion officials requested the New Hampshire Department to try to have the play barred at the college, because of alleged communistic authorship.

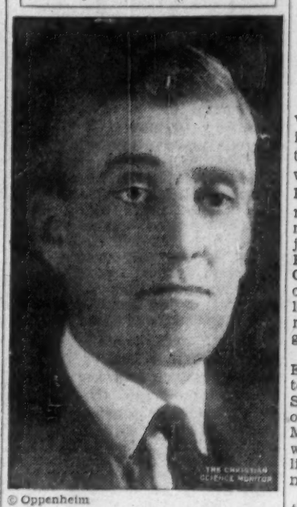
The Dartmouth Daily, undergraduate publication, has scored the Legion for the proposed ban, and the New Hampshire Socialist Party and Civil Liberties Union yesterday joined in the protest.

Cattle Judging Contest Won by Kansas College

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Oct. 17 (AP)—Kansas State College was announced as the winner Oct. 15 of the intercollegiate cattle judging contest held in connection with the national dairy show.

Following Kansas State College in all-breed judging were the following in order: University of Ohio, University of Kentucky, Cornell University, Ontario Agricultural College, Oklahoma A. and M. College, University of Nebraska, Purdue University, Iowa State College and University of Wisconsin.

Candidate



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Leverett Saltonstall

Result of Poll Gives Speaker of the House Confidence to Seek G. O. P. Nomination for Massachusetts Governorship

Up and Down Beacon Hill

Speaker comes out betimes

Leverett Saltonstall's tall London-made silk hat landed in the 1936 gubernatorial ring this morning. The Speaker of the House scaled it in along with a statement that he is convinced that he is "the strongest candidate that the Republicans can nominate."

Representative Saltonstall seems entirely unmindful that, with the Republican pre-primary convention approximately eight months away, his silk hat may become well battered by Democratic pellets before other candidates toss derbies and other chapeaux into the circle. He gives them plenty of time to aim their shots.

As a rule, it is not good political "dope" to enter a fray too early. Not a few politicians expected Representative Saltonstall to issue, at this time, merely a statement expressing satisfaction with the poll conducting among Republicans to sound out the feeling in regard to the Saltonstall candidacy. These same politicians expected the Speaker to wait at least until the first of the year to come out openly for the nomination.

Ordinarily, members of the party not in power wait until the party in power makes the first move. But undoubtedly, Representative Saltonstall figured on capitalizing on the results of the Second Essex District special state senatorial election which was won by William H. McSweeney, Republican, Tuesday. As the result of that victory, by a margin of 5000 votes, Republican stock has soared considerably.

Yet, there are numerous political onlookers who view Representative Saltonstall's announcement as premature.

* * *

But then, there is Haigis

The Speaker has some grounds for saying that he is the strongest candidate the Republicans can nominate. He gained considerable prestige as the result of his winning fight against Governor Curley's second bond issue. In the light, too, of what has happened in connection with the $13,000,000 bond issue—the hue and cry against the handling of the jobs—it is safe to say that the Speaker's position was made even stronger.

Of course, Representative Saltonstall has the same "blue-blood" tag which was attached to Gaspar G. Bacon, but as the Speaker is a different type of politician, it may not hinder him so much, if he receives the nomination.

From the content of his announcing statement, it appears that the Speaker will rest on the decision of the convention; and the convention is certain to produce a contest for the G. O. P. nomination. The boom for John W. Haigis is gathering considerable momentum, and it is not at all unlikely that he will come to the convention strongly backed.

Robert T. Bushnell, former Middlesex district attorney, if he jumps into the fray, certainly would stage a real battle.

However, Representative Saltonstall has a fairly strong organization throughout the state. There is not a town or hamlet in the state in which that he cannot point a finger to a man who would go the limit for him politically. He surely is one of the best liked men in Massachusetts politics.

* * *

Of course, there are some politicians who claim that Mr. Saltonstall's 13 years in the House have lessened his chances for a higher position, on the ground that he has become "typed." Yet, he has always been in the forefront of the news, having served as Speaker for four terms.

At any rate, the guessing game, as far as Mr. Saltonstall is concerned, is over. It has been going on ever since the 1934 election. The predicters must turn to someone else, and probably they will center on "Will Bushnell be a candidate?" and "Will Parkman go into the convention?"

CCC Vermont Companies Prepare Change of Job

WASHINGTON, Oct. 17 (AP)—The Civilian Conservation Corps reported yesterday that work on the Winooski Valley flood control project in Vermont had progressed to such a stage that 1200 CCC workers would be shifted to the Waterbury dam, augmenting 1000 workers already there.

Thirteen CCC companies of 200 men each are working on the Winooski Valley project under the direction of army engineers. One company is completing the removal of obstructions from the channel between Middlesex and Montpelier and five companies are applying finishing touches to the East Barre and Wrightsville dams.

Doubt on Jurisdiction Halts Investigation of Maine ERA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LEWISTON, Maine, Oct. 17—Investigation of the reports by Federal investigators charging "irregularities" in Maine's ERA administration was at a standstill today. Frank T. Powers, Androscoggin County attorney, to whom one report was submitted, continues undecided about jurisdiction of state courts over the ERA. Francis Bate, Kennebec County attorney, likewise recipient of a report, following Mr. Powers' lead, has dropped his plans for immediately presenting facts to the grand jury in his county.

"State courts have jurisdiction over ERA since federal funds turned over to the State become property of the State," replied Dallas Dort, director of the division of investigation, to Mr. Powers' questions. Mr. Powers wrote Harry L. Hopkins, Federal Relief Administrator, to learn the exact nature of the ERA set-up in Maine.

Mr. Dort told the county attorney that the ERA funds are within state jurisdiction and that John E. McDonough, whose term as state administrator the reports are said to have covered, was an appointee of Governor Brann and hence a state employee.

Though he has received the requested information, County Attorney Powers declares he is no more certain than before as regards the jurisdiction of Maine courts over ERA. He can find no legislative authority for the Governor's accepting the money from the Federal Government, nor for creating the office of administrator, nor for making the appointment. He points out that for some government enterprises, enabling acts are required under which the State is made responsible for management or administration.

* * *

Shoe orders lag

Auburn, the shoe city of Maine, finds the industry facing a none too bright outlook as winter approaches. Fall orders are said to have been disappointing. Tangible evidence of the industry's lag, at least in one shop, was the appointment this week of receivers for the Hollis Shoe Company, normally employing 200 persons.

On application of John S. Hollis, Hingham, Mass., president and holder of 253 shares of capital stock, the court named John J. Mahon and David V. Berman, Lewiston attorneys, receivers, and granted an injunction enjoining the concern from continuing to exercise its privileges of franchise.

In the petition for receivership, Mr. Hollis said continuous operating losses for some time added to present business conditions created an emergency which required immediate relief in order to avoid irreparable losses to the corporation and its stockholders. The petition was granted without argument.

The Hollis Shoe Company resulted from the reorganization of the Cushman-Hollis factory, until the strike in 1932 the largest shoe firm in the city and widely known in the industry for its product.

Colleges Urged to Fight Propaganda By Expanded Training in Scholarship

MIDDLETOWN, Conn., Oct. 17 (AP)—A "desperate" need for scholarly spirit in our American life was seen today by Dr. Kenneth C. M. Sills, president of Bowdoin College, in asserting that the proper regard for such is an "admirable antidote for the dangers of propaganda."

Dr. Sills addressed the annual convocation in regonition of scholarship at Wesleyan University.

"The tendency to minimize the importance of mathematics and languages now abroad in American education and to substitute for them in the preliminary training of youth, subjects like the social sciences, which must deal often and largely with opinion," said the speaker, "is to put the cart before the horse."

The Bowdoin president said mathematics and languages "have long held their position in a liberal training because they and subjects allied to them were believed to give a solid foundation in accuracy and factual knowledge."

He said there is "abroad in the land" careless acceptance of policies and opinions without the resistance of sound, hard thinking.

"The proper regard for the scholarly spirit," Dr. Sills said, "is an admirable antidote for the dangers of propaganda.

"In the graduating classes of our colleges very small indeed is the number of real scholars," Dr. Sills asserted, "of men who are devoted to learning, who are pioneers in the realm of knowledge, who push forward the boundaries of acquired truth; yet it is very important that for these few, research and other scholarly activities should be emphasized and carried forward in all our colleges."

Concerning the function of instilling the scholarly spirit into all students, Dr. Sills said: "We need such a spirit desperately in our American life."

Maine Bears Prove Friendliness By Coming to Camp to Get Dinner

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WATERVILLE, Maine, Oct. 17—Maine black bears are really neighborly if one only gives them a chance. C. Harry Edwards came back from the tall timber today with more than enough evidence in corroboration.

In the deep forest of the Spencer Bay country, Mr. Edwards camped out recently in an unfinished log cabin. It's cold in the Maine woods now so at night Mr. Edwards crawled into a tight sleeping bag to sleep snugly.

One night a big black bear crawled through an unfinished window of the cabin. His arms pinned by the sleeping bag, Mr. Edwards thought for a moment that he was at a distinct disadvantage. His only weapon was his voice and he released that with both barrels. The bear, thus rudely welcomed, obligingly departed.

Next day a game warden happened along and Mr. Edwards discovered that he had not been as brave in the bear episode as he thought.

"Bears are really very friendly," the warden said.

On the second night some bait was left on a tin plate near the cabin and the warden with Mr. Edwards, sat up to watch.

A family of coons were soon attracted to the bait but the bear arrived in time to save his dinner. With a wave of his paw he sent the smaller animals scurrying into the brush. Then, while the bear was attending to business, Mr. Edwards walked up to the animal, who stood up on his hind paws, and regarded his visitor as mildly as a domestic pet.

Russian Experiment Is Praised by Filene

NEW YORK, Oct. 16 (AP)—Conditions in Europe, with the sole exception of Russia, are "threatening of war and revolution," Edward A. Filene, Boston mechant, said today upon his return to this country aboard the Italian liner Rex.

Filene, who was making a tour of Europe studying economic and political conditions, said he found conditions generally worse than on his previous visit.

"Other nations should be thankful to Russia for making the gigantic experiment she has undertaken," he said. "They themselves can profit by that experiment. I believe that within 25 years Russia will have become one of the leading, if not the leading, industrial nations of the world."

He added that Russia is the only country in the world that is governed by fact-finding research.

Filene reiterated his previous contention that with the loss of foreign markets, American business must raise wages and increase the buying power of its people in order to dispose of its products. The profits from this increased buying, he said, will more than pay for the increased wages and salaries.

Mrs. Coolidge at Head Of Clarke School Board

NORTHAMPTON, Mass., Oct. 17 (AP)—Mrs. Calvin Coolidge today became president of the board of trustees of the Clarke School for the Deaf where she was a teacher before her marriage to the late President.

Mrs. Coolidge succeeds Dr. William Allan Neilson, president of Smith College, who resigned because of the press of his duties at that institution. He will continue as a member of the board, which held its annual meeting today.

Reorganization Disallowed

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Oct. 17 (AP)—Federal Judge John J. Gore has dismissed the petition of E. W. Carmack for reorganization of the Tennessee Publishing Company, property of Luke Lea prior to its receivership more than two years ago. The company publishes the Nashville Tennessean and Evening Tennessean. Paul M. Davis, Nashville banker has made an offer of $440,000 for the properties.

Constitution Defense Is Not Only Issue, Dickinson Declares

CHICAGO, Oct. 17 (AP)—Senator L. J. Dickinson of Iowa, told a Republican luncheon group yesterday the "very foundations of democracy itself" would be tested in the forthcoming presidential campaign.

The question of whether the American people desire to continue along traditional lines of self reliance overshadowed any "defense" of the Constitution as the real issue in 1936, he said.

"In at least two important particulars," Senator Dickinson asserted, "we are testing the very foundations of democracy itself.

"We shall find out if democracy has the fortitude to face and surmount prolonged adversity. We must prove that . . . the American system of government is free of those defects which have wrecked all previous attempts at self government by free peoples."

The United States will likewise pass upon "the validity of a great basic principle which, up to now has been the part and parcel of the American political system.

"This, expressed in its simplest and most elemental terms, is the belief that you and I can manage our own private affairs better than any outsider who merely happens to wear a government badge."

Senator Dickinson labeled the New Deal the "oldest of quack patent medicines," and said "what must be brought home to the public is that the New Deal is neither new nor that 'March forward' which the President proclaims. It is merely a revision to the world's oldest political philosophy."

Students Turn to Agriculture

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

STILLWATER, Okla.—Government emphasis upon agriculture and the lure of government positions in that field is influencing the A. & M. college students' choice of vocations, according to Dean Schiller Scroggs. Administrative Research. Of the 3640 enrolled at the college here, 699 students are majoring in agricultural subjects. This is a gain of 5 per cent over 1934, and a 3 per cent gain over agricultural enrollment for 1934.

Massachusetts Work Relief Faces New Delay in Schedule And Direct Aid May Be Sought

Two months behind schedule already, the WPA or work relief program for Massachusetts today faced at least another two weeks of delay.

This became evident with announcement by ERA-WPA Administrator Arthur G. Rotch that he will ask for $6,500,000 as an outright ERA (direct relief) grant for this State for November unless a substantial WPA allotment comes soon.

From Washington, Representative John W. McCormack (D) of Massachusetts last night asserted that Comptroller General J. Raymond McCarl had countersigned $40,000,000 worth of WPA projects already approved by the President and the Works Allotment Board. Mr. Rotch hoped today that this was true, but said that many conflicting statements have been issued from Washington by unofficial observers that he doesn't know what to believe until he has the check in his hands.

Has 7000 Applications

Massachusetts, according to Mr. Rotch, has some 7000 applications for about $200,000,000 in WPA projects now awaiting approval at Washington. This is more than enough to cover a WPA program in the State for a year, Mr. Rotch stated recently, explaining that the cities and towns have done their share to speed the WPA along and that now the issue is entirely up to Washington.

Meanwhile federal relief costs in Massachusetts are mounting. Since early summer the ERA fund has been running at a rate of $1,000,000 per month higher than a year ago. This month the State received some $3,500,000 WPA money—to be spent over a year's period on certain projects—and $5,750,000 direct ERA grant.

Sustenance Costs Mount

ERA food and clothing donations for Massachusetts in the past year are estimated at a retail value of $8,788,871.

In August it was announced by the Works Progress Administration, that the WPA would replace the ERA in September. State administrators were immediately pressed hard by Washington to develop their programs in a few weeks. During the melee that followed, the WPA plan of project approval was twice changed.

And the result of these shifts has been prolongation of the ERA. A thing President Roosevelt hoped would not happen.

When the WPA starts, it is planned to give jobs for a full year to all persons who were on the relief rolls of last May. Mr. Rotch has said that the 100,000 ERA workers, who support about 300,000 dependents, would be eligible for WPA jobs in Massachusetts.

Political observers have asked one question as yet unanswered: Will the WPA be delayed long enough to keep the 100,000 at work through the 1936 elections? They point out that only a few more weeks' delay will answer that question.

Union Heads Seek Ways to Prevent Textile Pay Cuts

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Oct. 17—The international officers of the United Textile Workers of America will meet in special session in Bible House, New York, Oct. 23 and 24 to devise ways and means of checking reductions in wages, increases in machine loads, and lengthening of hours in the textile industry, which have grown since outlawing of the NRA, Vice President Horace A. Riviere announced here today.

Decision to hold the meeting, Mr. Riviere declared, followed a survey made by various union officials. He said that these officers found a tendency to break down standards set by the codes, and the movement was being led by the same "unfair manufacturers who have kept the industry in a deplorable state."

Mr. Riviere said the survey showed that responsibility in New England rests entirely with "chain corporations and larger mills."

Illustrating methods which he said he objected to, Mr. Riviere told of one firm which, after it had kept its plants closed, or partly closed, for several months, reopened them. With the reopening there came wage cuts of from 10 to 20 per cent, with additional machine loads and long hours, Mr. Riviere said.

Mr. Riviere declared, "With the workers starved into submission, the company then went to the municipal agencies and obtained tax abatements. This abatement was necessary, the company declared, if the plants were to operate continually and the communities prosper. With the taxes abated the standard slaughter began.

"This company, in particular, made certain agreements with the United Textile Workers of America, relative to the operation of their plants, but these agreements have meant little to the officials of the company.

"The northern manufacturers are continually declaring their inability to operate their plants at a profit, due to the conditions in southern mills. Our survey shows, however, that large numbers of southern workers are employed under far more suitable conditions than in effect at some northern plants."

Work Will Start Soon On Maine Road Project

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

FRYEBURG, Maine, Oct. 17—Engineers and foremen are arriving here for the preliminary work on the new federal aid highway construction on the Theodore Roosevelt International Highway, between Fryeburg and Bridgton. Four and two tenths miles of road are to be built.

The work will begin at the top of Hapgood Hill, where the work was discontinued two years ago, and will connect with the new road at Moose Pond. The project will include the straightening of a series of dangerous curves, and, in one place, the roadbed will be raised many feet to prevent overflow of water in the spring. The present plans call for the rough construction to be done this fall and early winter, the project to be finished next spring in time for the summer traffic.

Hotel SOMERSET
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A distinguished residential hotel offering spacious well-appointed suites to please the most discriminating.
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Moderate Rentals
SUITES OF 1 TO 5 ROOMS
Transient or Permanent Rates
Boston, Mass.

New Concrete Is Hard Within 20 Minutes

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Oct. 17 (AP)—A new type of concrete, so dense that a man can walk on it 20 minutes after it has been placed in molds without making any marks on its surface, was demonstrated yesterday at Yale's engineering laboratories by Karl P. Billner, internationally famous concrete expert. Ordinary concrete takes days to harden.

Mr. Billner, who at one time was a member of the Oregon State Highway Department, said his process was a "distinctly new departure in this important field and universal in application for any kind of concrete construction."

In explaining his discovery, which was described as a vacuum method treatment, Mr. Billner said: "Recognizing that the amount of water required to obtain sufficient plasticity in the mixture is vastly greater than the quantity needed for the chemical effect of hydration, I commenced experiments with the object in view of overcoming or largely reducing evil effects due to excess water."

He said that his process is simple and inexpensive and may be performed by unskilled labor under out-of-door conditions. For roadbuilding, it should be decidedly cheaper than present methods, he added.

Fraud in Collection Activities Alleged

(Continued from Page 1)

against unscrupulous practices through which, it is charged, debtors are victimized.

In every case, the Attorney General is using as his major weapon the charge that the agency is practicing law illegally, that the firms are operating by laymen performing services reserved under the statutes for lawyers alone.

Since Sept. 10, when cases were filed against 61 firms in the Massachusetts Supreme Court, 58 have closed shop under court demand. Yesterday 64 additional cases were filed, making a total of 125 against which action has been taken. An equal number of firms is still under investigation by State Detective Frank Hale and members of the Attorney General's staff, it was announced today.

Drive Will Be Pushed

Despite reports that the attorney general would ease his drive against the agencies, Maurice M. Goldman, assistant attorney general, who is conducting the campaign for Mr. Dever, insisted the work would be carried out to completion. He also hotly denied the charge that the drive was merely a political gesture.

According to Mr. Goldman, these agencies do a $1,000,000 business yearly. The majority, he charges, employ all sorts of illegal and unscrupulous methods of getting debtors within their grasp. Once they obtain a hold, they hang on, through every possible ruse, piling up constable fees, costs, interest and other charges. They encourage the debtor not to pay in full, Mr. Goldman added, merely so that they may retain the accounts on which to fasten greater charges.

Illegally Signed Writs

As described by Mr. Goldman, the practices include illegally signed writs of attachment of wages, and faked court orders to frighten the debtor. Blackmail in the form of published "accounts for sale" in which the name of the debtor is revealed is another part of the racket, he added.

So intent is he against this form of blackmail that today he issued a warning to Massachusetts merchants not to do business with a Chicago firm which solicits bills to collect. Merchants who do turn over collection business to the firm, he said, will be liable for court action.

He charged that this company conducts its business on a blackmail basis, intimidating the victim with the threat that his name will be published as a bad debtor unless he pays his bill on which high costs have been heaped.

Faked Badges

Faked constable's badges are used in the racket, or badges are hired at the rate of $15 a month. Or constables are hired permanently by some agencies, the assistant attorney general said, and "costs," in the form of attachments, are heaped high, with a meager part of them going to the constables as wages.

Certain lawyers have permitted use of their names by unscrupulous agencies, he added. Many of these lawyers, he pointed out, have been rounded up and forced to sign affidavits that they will never participate in the racket again.

Jobs have been lost as a result of the racket. Debtors have been so hounded by unrelenting firms with fake attachments of wages that they been discharged by their employers.

False Statements

There are numerous cases where debtors have been inveigled into signing mortgages on their furniture and their automobiles. There are numerous other cases where, through false assessments, interest, and other fees, bills have been more than doubled.

Cases which Mr. Goldman disclosed from his file include one of a woman who was forced to pay a $15 "cost" charge on a bill of $22 debatably owed for rent, even though the woman and her family pleaded that they had only $3 for food that week.

In another instance, a collection agency, according to Mr. Goldman, used the "employment agency" trick to collect $26 on a grocery bill. The agency wrote to her offering her a job if she would go to a specified address. The woman drove there in a $25 automobile which, as she lived far from the city, was needed as transportation. When she arrived, a constable was waiting with a writ of attachment on her car. She also was forced to sign a mortgage on her furniture.

Like Court Letters

The racketeering type of collection agency also forces a debtor to pay by sending letters, which have all the appearance of court letters, demanding payment. The uninformed are immediately intimidated.

Collection business belongs to members of the bar, who are the only persons with the legal knowledge necessary to do the job in a legitimate manner, Mr. Dever contended. And even lawyers cannot form a collection agency, for the minute they do they will be violating the law which prohibits lawyers from soliciting business. Lawyers can, however, accept a case to force payment of a bill.

By making lawyers the sole means through which creditors may obtain action against debtors, Mr. Dever explained, the business will be placed where it may be controlled. If a lawyer operates unscrupulously, he may be disbarred. The entire business, he added, will be subject to a thorough house cleaning.

"Of course," he said, "'dead beats' who figure that, with the elimination of collection agencies, they will be able to operate without check, are due for a bad jolt. Lawyers will do a neater and more thorough job on this type of person than the collection agency."

Quincy Citizens Unite in Observing Bicentennial of Birth of John Adams

Elaborate program of exercises in schools and halls marks 200th anniversary of patriot of American Revolution who later became second President of the United States.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

QUINCY, Mass., Oct. 17—Contrasting with the colorfully turbulent events which featured his political career, this historically rich city today began quietly to mark the 200th anniversary of the birth of John Adams, second President of the United States.

Exercises in North Quincy High School opened the celebration, which will continue over the week-end.

During the four days, the three Adams' homes in Quincy will be open to the public. These include the original homestead where John Adams was born; the birthplace of his son, John Quincy, and the Adams Memorial where John Adams lived after 1787.

Eventful Period

John Adams' career covers an eventful period in American history. His path to the presidential chair was highly colored by turbulent events of early American independence.

He was born at Braintree, Mass., Oct. 19, 1735. Twenty years later he graduated from Harvard University, standing fourteenth in a class of 24. He studied law, and was admitted to the Boston bar in 1758.

John Adams leaped into prominence by his vigorous opposition to the Stamp Act of 1765. He championed the American objections to taxation without representation.

His stand on the Stamp Act issue was indicative of his fervid patriotism and keen insight into the general trend of public events, according to most historians, enabling him to foresee the possibilities and future policies of the American colonies in dealing with internal affairs.

Not an insignificant part in his sudden rise was played by his moral code and a deep-rooted determination to succeed. A line in his diary informs of that moral code, "Let no trifling diversion decoy you from your books; no girl, no gun, no cards, no flutes, no violins, no dress, no tobacco, no laziness."

In 1774, his abilities were publicly recognized. As a result he was sent, along with James Bowdoin, Samuel Adams, Thomas Cushing and Robert Treat Paine, to represent Massachusetts at the First Continental Congress in Philadelphia.

He entered into this service to his country with zeal, as expressed by his habit of rising at 4 a. m. during the 16 months he served in Congress. He rendered valuable assistance to Congress as a member of the naval committee, for which he drew up a body of rules. This body of rules is still in force as the basis of the present naval code of the United States.

Minister to France

In the latter part of 1777, he was appointed Minister to France, where he arranged and systematized the business and accounts of the American commission, which were in bad shape, due to corruption or mismanagement.

Two years later, John Adams received another proof of his country's confidence when he was appointed commissioner to Great Britain, with two important duties to perform, first, the attempt to negotiate a peace treaty with England, and, second, a treaty of commerce with Holland, including a loan from the Dutch Government.

On Oct. 7, 1782, he finally succeeded in arranging peace terms with England. This feat he regarded as one of the greatest triumphs of his life. In recognition of this deed, after preliminary terms of peace were signed Nov. 30, 1782, Adams was appointed first United States minister to the Court of St. James's.

The stay in England was not a pleasant one. He was civilly received but coldly treated, for the English could not be expected to take into their hearts one who was not only an ex-rebel, but one who had played such an important part in the rebellion. Then, too, public sentiment in England at the time preferred to meet with indifference all wishes of the United States.

John Adams returned to America in 1788, some $200,000 in debt, due to attempts to keep up appearances as America's Ambassador.

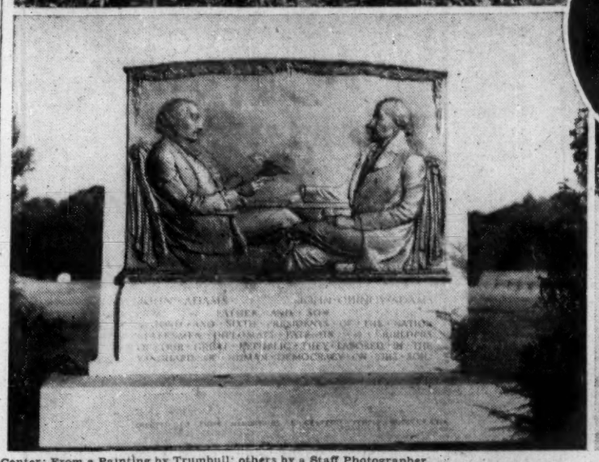
On the Federalist Party's ticket he was elected to the Vice-Presidency under Washington. When Washington refused a third term, he was elected second President of the United States, defeating Hamilton, Jay, Jefferson and Pinckney by a narrow margin.

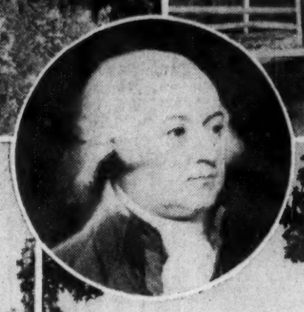
His most notable achievement during his term as President was the averting of what appeared certain war with France, though by so doing he lost popularity with his own party.

Many of his actions while President were frowned upon by the Federalist Party. When the election of 1800 came on, the new Republican (Democratic) Party surged to power, and Thomas Jefferson was elected President.

Adams then retired from public life, sank into comparative obscurity until the election of 1824, which saw his son, John Quincy Adams, elected sixth President of the United States.

His remaining years were spent in seclusion on his estate in Quincy, where he dabbled in agriculture and writing, for the most part, articles in self-defense.





Center: From a Painting by Trumbull; others by a Staff Photographer

Memories of the Days of the Adamses of Quincy

Upper Left—Adams Mansion on Adams Street, Where John Adams Lived From 1787 On. Upper Right—Birthplace of John Adams in Quincy. Center—John Adams, Second President of the United States. Lower Left—Memorial to John Adams and John Quincy Adams at Merrymount Playground, Wollaston, a Part of Quincy. Lower Right—Cairn at Penn's Hill, From Which Son of John Adams, With His Mother, Abigail, Watched the Battle of Bunker Hill

Conservation Work Starts in Connecticut

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Oct. 17 (AP)—The resettlement administration inaugurated its conservation program in Connecticut today with the announcement that the Government had approved acquisition of 12,000 acres of land in the eastern part of the State.

A. W. Manchester, regional director of land utilization, said $150,000 had been allocated for the purchase of the land, located principally in New London County along the Rhode Island border. No funds have been available as yet for the development program.

The project will involve the retirement of poor lands from cultivation and their conversion into forest and recreation areas.

Mr. Manchester said: "Although the resettlement administration is not primarily a relief agency, nevertheless its program will furnish a considerable employment, at the same time that it helps to remove some of the basic causes of destitution in rural areas."

Unrolling of Nebulae Masses Into Star Systems Described

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Oct. 17 (AP)—Star systems in distant space, which unroll like scrolls and tell a story of evolution going back close to the beginning of creation, were described last night at Yale University by Dr. Edwin P. Hubble, of Mt. Wilson Observatory.

The unrolling scrolls are seen among the 100 million nebulae which fill space as far as the 100-inch telescope at Mt. Wilson can see. They show all stages of a rather uniform and systematic unwinding process which seems to record the development of star systems like the Milky Way.

Like Closed Books

They begin like closed books — merely elliptical platters of light. These quite literally open, by turning into spirals that spread constantly wider until a finished star system appears.

"The nebulae," Dr. Hubble said, "are all members of a single family although they vary widely in appearance. Each type or stage in the sequence merges smoothly into adjacent types and many features vary systematically from one of the series to the other.

"The common feature is a rotational movement around a dominating central nucleus. At one end of the sequence are globular nebulae—spherical bodies in which no structure is seen, except the small, bright nuclei.

"Then follows a series of flatter forms such as might be expected if the globular mass were set spinning and flattened out as the speed of rotation increased.

"These elliptical nebulae are followed by the spirals, with figures that might be expected if the increasing speed of rotation threw off matter from their thin edges.

"The matter leaves from two opposite points and the two streams, or arms, wind out in spiral paths. At first the central core is large and the spiral arms thin and closely coiled.

Grow in Bulk

"The arms grow in bulk at the expense of the central region, unwinding as they grow. In the end the arms are widely open and the central nucleus is inconspicuous.

"The complete sequence represents possibly, but not necessarily, the evolutional development of nebulae."

What seems to be the birth of stars during this evolution, Dr. Hubble described by saying:

"About the middle of the sequence, or slightly earlier, condensations begin to appear. The resolution in general appears first in the outer arms and works inward until at the end of the sequence it reaches the nucleus."

New Hampshire Man Is Rich in Potatoes

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MADBURY, N. H., Oct. 17—Farmers of this section are interested in just one thing these days: what is Arthur Price's secret formula for raising potatoes?

In 1933 Mr. Price won the 300-bushel potato race for the state sponsored by the New Hampshire Extension Service. This year's race is near the finish and once again Mr. Price is out in front. He has a measured potato yield of 457 bushels per acre and according to the extension service has "good prospects of winning the state championship again."

Only two other growers have been discovered whose yields exceed 400 bushels per acre and some producers are getting 150 bushels less than last year when they registered the 300 bushels necessary to qualify for the race.

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Fair, not quite so cold tonight; Friday increasing cloudiness and warmer; possibly showers Friday night; moderate variable winds, becoming southwesterly.

Maine and New Hampshire: Cloudy, slightly warmer tonight; Friday increasing cloudiness, followed by rain in the afternoon or night.

Vermont: Increasing cloudiness, followed by rain Friday and possibly in the north portion late tonight; warmer tonight.

Massachusetts: Partly cloudy and warmer tonight; Friday increasing cloudiness, warmer in the east portion, probably followed by rain in the northwest portion in the afternoon or at night.

Rhode Island and Connecticut: Fair and warmer tonight; Friday increasing cloudiness and warmer.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Gentle variable winds tonight, becoming fresh southwest on Friday; weather generally fair tonight and Friday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	46	56	Minneapolis	46	76
Bermuda	68	74	New Orleans	76	84
Chicago	62	74	New York	44	60
Denver	40	56	Norfolk	56	80
Helena	46	50	Philadelphia	46	60
Jacksonville	72	80	St. Louis	66	82
Kansas City	68	84	San Francisco	56	70
Los Angeles	64	80	Washington	44	60
Miami	78	80			

A—8 a. m. eastern standard time Oct. 17.
B—Maximum Oct. 16.

High Tides at Boston

Thursday, 2:58 p. m.; height, 10.1 feet.
Friday, 3:38 a. m.; height, 8.6 feet.
Light all vehicles at 5:31 p. m.

Subsidies Assailed By Railroad Counsel

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Oct. 17 (AP)—R. V. Fletcher, general counsel of the Association of American Railroads, told members of the New Haven Railroad Club that subsidies to highway, water and air transportation must soon be curtailed.

The curtailment, he said in a speech last night, will result because "the man on the street is beginning to realize that sooner or later he has to pay the bills in taxes, and if they don't look out pretty soon there won't be anybody to pay the taxes."

Mr. Fletcher expressed confidence in the ability of the railroads to repay money borrowed from the Federal Government. He estimated the total of this debt at $450,000,000 and said:

"As a matter of fact, the revenue of the railroads in 1934 was about $3,250,000,000 so that the railroads actually take in enough money in less than two months to pay off the entire amount of RFC and PWA loans."

Mr. Fletcher criticized advocates of government ownership of railroads, contending that "there would be no end to the progress of the government ownership policy if followed to its logical conclusion, to the wreck and ruin of our whole industrial life."

Study of Geography as Way to Peace Urged at Parent-Teacher Meeting

WORCESTER, Mass., Oct. 17 (AP)—The slopes of Ethiopia are an economic necessity in the eyes of Italy, according to Dr. W. Elmer Ekblaw, professor of geography at Clark University, who made the principal address at the opening of the Massachusetts Parent-Teacher Association convention yesterday.

He compared parts of Ethiopia to the southern states in cotton productivity. He said those slopes were the substantial prize of the present warfare.

In his address "education for peace," he pleaded for world-wide knowledge and understanding.

"The study of geography is one of the greatest influences to the end of peace," he said. He urged its inclusion in the earlier primary grades and that courses be offered throughout high school.

Returning to world affairs he said, "I consider it the greatest tragedy in the history of the world that the United States did not enter the League of Nations. Through that we lost the leadership of the world."

Dr. Miriam Van Waters, superintendent of the Sherborn Reformatory for Women said available figures indicated a recent drop of about 10 per cent in juvenile delinquency in Massachusetts and New York state. She blamed American emphasis on "greed" and "materialism" with its accompanying "something for nothing" philosophy as a large factor in delinquency.

Mrs. Paul Kelsey, state president, presided at the session at which Mrs. J. K. Pettengill, vice-president of the National Congress of Parents and Teachers, and Walter S. Young, superintendent of Worcester schools were speakers and at which field secretaries of the association made reports.

The convention will end Friday night, after a three-day discussion of educational problems by leaders in this field throughout the country.

Parent-Teacher Officers Elected in Massachusetts

WORCESTER, Mass., Oct. 17 (AP)—The Massachusetts Parent-Teacher Association named the following officers for 1936 during the business session of its twenty-sixth annual convention here today: President, Mrs. Paul Kelsey, Brookline; vice-presidents, Mrs. Luther R. Putney, Lexington, Mrs. Louis C. Hinckley, Springfield, Mrs. Earnest Heald, Methuen, Mrs. Margaret C. Jackson, Wellesley, and Mrs. E. B. Atmus, Springfield; corresponding secretary, Mrs. T. Spencer Greenwood, Belmont; recording secretary, Mrs. Waldo C. Edwards, Arlington; treasurer, Mrs. William A. Lamb, Cambridge; field secretary, Eastern Massachusetts, Mrs. Arthur B. Webber, Middleboro; field secretary, western Massachusetts, Mrs. Edwin R. Fiske, Greenfield.

Judge Compromises On Processing Tax

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Oct. 17 (AP)—Federal District Court Judge Carroll C. Hincks yesterday reversed in part a previous ruling he had made denying the request of two textile firms for injunctions against the collection of cotton processing taxes.

On Sept. 26, Judge Hincks declined to issue injunctions in favor of the Grosvenordale Company of North Grosvenordale and the Floyd Cranska Company of Plainfield on the grounds that the passage of Section 21A, an amendment to the Agricultural Adjustment Act, had taken jurisdiction in the case from his court.

The companies then petitioned for injunctions to restrain the collection of processing taxes owed by them between June 1 and Aug. 24, the date when Section 21A became effective, and these Judge Hincks granted at today's hearing.

W. C. T. U. Leader Foresees Return of Prohibition

WOLFEBORO, N. H., Oct. 17 (AP)—The return of national prohibition in the form of new amendments to the Constitution was predicted today by Mrs. Gertrude Osborne, president of the New Hampshire Women's Christian Temperance Union.

Repeal, she asserted in an address at the state convention of the union, had not brought the results expected.

"We buried the saloon face up," she said, "and it scratched its way out. We will bury the tavern face down, so that the more it scratches, the father down it will go." She outlined plans for a $3500 state educational campaign on temperance.

Boston Events

Tonight

Theaters

"KIND LADY" (Copley). Boston premiere of drama adapted from novel by Hugh Walpole. 8:30.

"THE OLD MAID" (Plymouth). The Theater Guild presents the 1935 Pulitzer prize play, with Judith Anderson and Helen Menken. 8:30.

"THE GREAT WALTZ" (Boston Opera House). Spectacular musical play from Radio City. Book by Moss Hart. Dances by Albertina Rasch. Music by Johann Strauss, Sr. and Jr. 8:15.

Movies

FENWAY AND PARAMOUNT—"This Is the Life," with Jane Withers, Sally Blane, John McGuire, Francis Ford and others. Fenway: 12:45, 3:11, 5:27, 7:33, 10:19. Paramount: 10:49 a. m., 1:28, 3:55, 6:25, 8:55. "Personal Maid's Secret," featuring Margaret Lindsay, Warren Hull, Anita Louise and Ruth Donnelly. Fenway: 1:58, 4:24, 6:40, 9:06. Paramount 9:30 a. m., 12:09, 2:38, 9:05, 7:35, 10.

FINE ARTS—"Peasants," latest Soviet film. 1:20, 3:20, 5:20, 7:20, 9:20. Also "The Robber Kitten," a Silly Symphony.

EXETER—Edmund Lowe and Karen Morley in "Thunder in the Night." 2:05, 5:25, 8:55. Also "Here Comes the Band," with Ted Lewis and Virginia Bruce. 3:20, 6:50, 9:10.

MODERN—"The Big Broadcast of 1936," with Jack Oakie, Lyda Roberti, Burns and Allen, Amos 'n' Andy, Bing Crosby, Ethel Merman, Bill Robinson and Ray Noble. 10:05 a. m., 12:50, 3:45, 6:35, 9:27. "Wanderer of the Wasteland." 9, 11:50 a. m., 2:40, 5:30, 8:20.

BOSTON—"Fighting Youth," with Charles Farrell. 10:30 a. m., 1:45, 4:40, 7:35, 10:30. Also Lee Marcus's Continental Revue.

KEITH MEMORIAL—"Last Days of Pompeii." 10:33 a. m., 12:48, 3:03, 5:18, 7:33, 9:48. Also seventh issue of "March of Time" and colored cartoon.

METROPOLITAN—Dick Powell and Ruby Keeler in "Shipmates Forever." 10:07 a. m., 1:08, 4:08, 7:10, 10:11. Stage: Jimmy Lunceford and his Harlem Band, Sevitzky's orchestra. Tomorrow: Carole Lombard and Fred MacMurray in "Hands Across the Table," adapted from Vina Delmar's novel "Bracelets." Ed Brendel in person, assisted in big stage revue by radio and musical comedy headliners.

UPTOWN—"Page Miss Glory." 1, 4, 7, 10. Also "My Heart Is Calling." 2:40, 5:40, 8:40.

COOLIDGE CORNER—"Redheads on Parade." 3:45, 6:40, 9:40. "Alias Mary Dow." 2:15, 5:12, 8:09.

SOUTH STATION THEATER—"The Old Dog Trot," a Terrytown cartoon. Color comic strip of "Mutt and Jeff." Sport reel. "Taming the Wild." 9:30 a. m. to 11:30 p. m.

STATE AND ORPHEUM

—Claudette Colbert in "She Married Her Boss." State: 11:30 a. m., 2:10, 4:55, 7:40, 10:25. Orpheum: 10:50 a. m., 1:40, 4:25, 7:15, 10:05. Also "Atlantic Adventure," with Nancy Carroll, Lloyd Nolan and Harry Langdon. Tomorrow: Wallace Beery and Jackie Cooper in "O'Shaughnessy's Boy." Also "It's in the Air," with Una Merkel, Ted Healy and Ned Pendleton.

TREMONT — Wm. Powell and Ginger Rogers in "Star of Midnight." Also "Java Head." 8:30 a. m. to midnight. Tomorrow: Edmund Lowe and Claire Trevor in "Black Sheep." Also "Awakening of Jim Burke."

UNIVERSITY — Clark Gable and Loretta Young in "Call of the Wild." 2:10, 6:30, 9:30. "Accent on Youth." 1:45, 4:55, 8:05.

MAJESTIC—"The Crusades," with Henry Wilcoxon, Loretta Young. 2:15, 8:15.

Other Events

ERA POPULAR LECTURE—With orchestra, First M. E. Church, Temple Street, near Derne Street, West End. 7:30.

CHARLESTOWN COMMUNITY THEATER—"The Boor." Army and Navy Y.M.C.A., City Square, Charlestown. 8.

ERA ORCHESTRA—In co-operation with Cecil W. Foss Post 73, American Legion, Hyde Park Municipal Building, 1177 River Street. 8:30.

BOSTON CIVIC MARIONETTES—Variety Show, Herbert J. Wolfe Post 114, V. F. W., 20 Charlotte Street, Dorchester. 8:30.

COPLEY-PLAZA HOTEL—Dinner, National Association of Cotton Manufacturers, Swiss Room 6:30; annual banquet, American Institute of Accountants, ballroom, 7:30.

LOWELL INSTITUTE—Lecture in series on Irish Poetry and Folklore, by Robin Flower of the British Museum and the University of London; tonight's lecture on "A Night of Fear on the Sea." Huntington Hall, 491 Boylston Street. 8.

MORGAN MEMORIAL—Annual spaghetti dinner under auspices of the Italian Congregation, Morgan Memorial Church of All Nations, 81 Shawmut Avenue, 5:30 to 8.

ZIONIST FEDERATION—Talk by Ludwig Lewisohn, novelist and critic, to mass meeting of students in Harvard University under auspices of the Harvard Avukah, a chapter of the American Student Zionist Federation. New Lecture Hall, Harvard College. 7:30.

MODERN BOOKS—ERA talk by Miss Priscilla Sawyer, assistant Woburn librarian, with string trio, Hyde Park Branch Library. 7:30.

CREDIT INSTITUTE — First meeting of Boston Chapter, National Institute of Credit, 1935-36 season. Osbon W. Bullen, president of the Boston Credit Men's Association and Otto Klessling, assistant director, division of University Extension, State Department of Education, speakers. Grille Room, Hotel Bradford. 7:10.

FORD HALL FORUM PLAYERS—Three one-act plays, "No More Honor," "The Bow Bridge," and "Panurge's Sheep," The Barn, 36 Joy Street. 8:30.

SYMPHONY HALL—Motion picture with lecture by Rear Admiral Byrd on his Antartic Expedition. 8:30.

Tomorrow

MUSEUM OF FINE ARTS—Saints and Symbols, guidance by Mrs. Sayward. 11.

PROFESSIONAL WOMEN'S CLUB—Dramatic workshop meeting, club rooms. 2.

CHILDREN'S MUSEUM—First meeting of senior stamp club, 3; junior stamp club, 4; Olmsted Park, Jamaica Plain.

Sweet Pepper Results By Crossing Varieties

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Oct. 17 (AP)—Development of a sweet pepper far more prolific than the average commercial variety was announced today by the Connecticut Agricultural Experiment Station.

It was developed by Lawrence Curtis of the plant breeding department, who reported that it yielded 42 fruits a plant row against an average of 28 yielded by commercial varieties. The fruit, he said, also was ready for picking earlier in the season. The new hybrid, christened Windsor A, is the result of crossing two extreme types of peppers, the California Wonder and the Bountiful.

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René Peroy Opens A Salle D'Armes For N. E. Fencers

By a Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Mount Auburn Street in Cambridge officially assumes a part in the coming 1936 Olympic Games tonight when the new home of René Peroy is introduced to the fencers of New England. The Harvard fencing coach and former national champion has opened to the fencing fraternity what he terms the "Peroy Salle D'Armes."

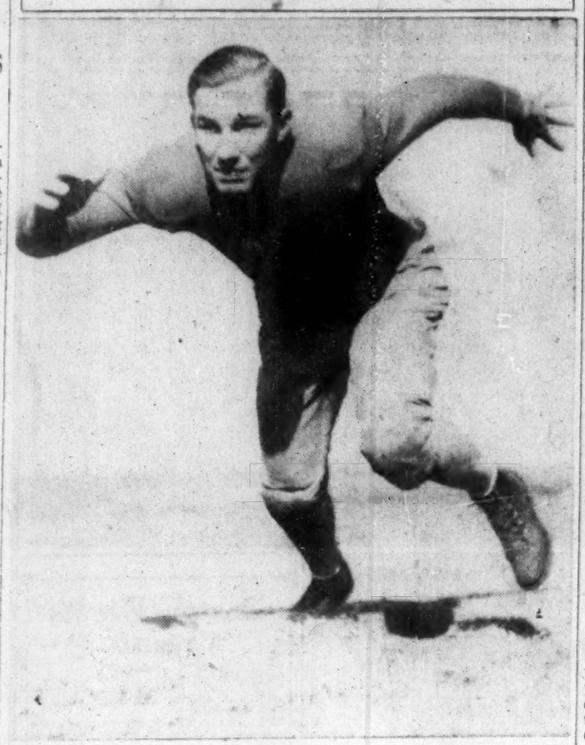
The old-fashioned house offers a vast, spacious room ideally arranged for the "Salle D'Armes," and it is in this room that the New England Olympic team fencers will prepare for the coming team trials. The clanking of foils and sabre will provide a new and not an unmusical noise to the old neighborhood.

According to Mr. Peroy his new "Salle D'Armes" is not a club although members join for a nominal fee and have access to his home for continuance of the sport. Some such place has long been wanted around Boston. College graduate fencers and non-college student fencers have been without proper practice and instruction facilities.

Mr. Peroy's "Salle D'Armes" also offers environment and facilities for the ladies to take up the "parry and thrust" entertainment. Lady fencers are frequent in other parts of the United States, but never have had the proper opportunity for instruction and practice near Boston.

The official opening of the "Peroy Salle D'Armes" takes place tonight when approximately 200 guests will attend in formal dress. Fencing exhibitions and dancing have been arranged. The room which is to be the haven of fencers is not fully decorated as yet, more racks for the weapons being planned. Pictures adorn the walls, window seats and an old-fashioned fireplace add to the warmth and attractiveness.

A Star on the Pacific Coast



Hutchison Photo Service

Capt. John Bley '36
State College of Washington Football Team

Sporting Around the Hub

Bay State Golfers Opposed to the Stymie Rule

THE old problem of the stymie in golf came to the surface at the thirty-fourth annual business meeting of the Massachusetts Golf Association at the Winchester Country Club last night. The Bay State body went on record as opposed to it, and will present a petition to the United States Golf Association "seriously to consider the elimination of the stymie" and, pending action, to allow sectional play without the use of it.

Along with this drastic move recommended by Henry A. Wentworth of the Brae Burn Country Club, chairman of the committee which considered the stymie, came a proposal by Arthur H. Ross to restrict the Bay State junior golf championship to junior members of clubs, excluding caddies who were not club members.

In reply to questionnaires sent to various clubs, officials and players regarding their stand on the stymie, it was noted that 76 per cent of the amateur players were opposed, 4 per cent were undecided, and 20 per cent in favor of the rule. The officials and professionals were 100 per cent against the stymie.

* * *

M. G. A. Officers—Charles E. Mason was re-elected president of the Massachusetts Golf Association yesterday. M. Fred O'Connell of the Oak Hill Country Club, Fitchburg, and Philip W. Simons of the Longmeadow Country Club, near Springfield, were elected vice-presidents; while Erastus B. Badger of the Winchester Country Club replaces C. Adrian Sawyer Jr. as secretary-treasurer.

The executive committee will be composed of officers, former officers, and W. O. Blaney, Brae Burn; Norman E. Dupee, Charles River Country Club; John H. Nies, United Shoe Machinery A. A.; Edward J. Poor, Salem Country Club, and Richard D. Sears Jr., Myopia Hunt Club.

Over 6000 Golf Entries—Arthur Ross of Marshfield, who is retiring from the post of M. G. A. tournament committee chairman, which he filled for the last two years, reported yesterday that more than 60 events sponsored this year by the M. G. A. were better than self-supporting and returned a net profit to the association of $167.72, that no less than 5424 golfers took part in individual tournament play and 1452 played in foursome events.

* * *

From the Hockey Front—Nine members of the Bruin Cubs team of the Canadian-American Hockey League have been ordered to report in St. John, N. B., on Monday next, along with 16 Bruins and 14 amateurs in the Bruins and Cubs training camp. President Weston Adams of the Cubs feels that all nine players can be considered as major league possibilities and that he expects several of the Cubs, among them Phil Besler and Bob Blake, to make spirited bids for places on the Bruins squad this year.

The Cubs ordered to report at St. John are Donnie Weir, Walter (Red) Jackson, Bob Blake, Phil Besler, Phil Hergeshimer, Walter Harnott, Gene Carrigan, forwards; Bob McCulley, defenseman, and Percy Jackson, goalie.

Three of the Cubs forwards, Blake, Besler and Hergeshimer, made the jump a year ago from amateur hockey to the Cubs, Blake coming from Hibben, Minn.; Hergeshimer from Winnipeg, and Besler from Melville, Saskatchewan. Still another Cub, Alec Motter, made the jump from amateur hockey to the major league and played for the Bruins in the championship series with the Toronto Leafs.

Ross and Manager Frank Patrick of the Bruins will leave for St. John tomorrow night. Fred Hitchman, the Cubs manager, and Trainer Win Green of the Bruins already are at the training camp. Players are expected to report at the Admiral Beattie Hotel on Sunday, and practice workouts will start on Monday. The squad at the training camp will be the largest in the history of the Bruins.

* * *

Gridiron Notes—Coach Eddie Casey has ordered secret practice for the Boston Redskins at Fenway Park again today . . . Yesterday, the local professional football club worked out behind closed gates in preparation for the game in New York Sunday against the Giants . . . Harvard's Dick Harlow announced a playing squad of 39 who will make the trip to West Point and also picked his starting eleven . . . Crimson starters will be: Capt. Shaun Kelly Jr., right end; Emile Dubiel, left end; Mike Adlis, left tackle; Francis Maser, right tackle; Jim Gaffney, left guard; Charles Kessler, right guard; Robert Jones, center; George Hedblom, quarterback; Johnny Adzigian, left halfback; George Ford, right halfback, and Vernon Struck, fullback.

Milton Johnson of Warren, R. I., has been elected captain of the University of New Hampshire football team . . . Northeastern footballers will have a light drill today and leave for Northfield, Vt., tomorrow afternoon for the game with Norwich . . . Gordon MacEachern of Haverhill, a private, first class, in the Third Engineers, U. S. A., stationed at Honolulu, is playing tackle on the Army football team there.

* * *

Adams to Decline Presidency—Charles Francis Adams, who holds the controlling interest in the Boston Braves, National League baseball club, will not accept the presidency when the club is reorganized, it was reported today. Adams is too busy with his other business and sports interests. Bob Quinn has been named as a possible candidate for the presidency.

British Golfers Sail Home After American Tour

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 17—The team of British professional golfers, which came over here a few weeks ago with such high hopes, are going home today in the Aquitania with disappointed hearts. Listed as the best of their country, they failed utterly, not only in the goal of their hopes, a victory in the Ryder Cup international match against the best native bred professionals of the United States, but with only one victory, and that a minor one, as the fruits of their labors. This was against the local professionals of Chicago. Wherever they met the others, they were thoroughly outplayed.

Probably the most difficult thing to account for was the failure of Alfred Perry, winner of the British open, to come within strokes of his scores on the other side. Perry played good golf all the way, but his opponents were just a bit better in every case. Perhaps this was due to his lack of familiarity with American conditions, but there also seemed to be a lack of spirit when the challenge came.

Similar things may be said of most of the British players, with a few notable exceptions. Chief of these was the oldest man in the party, Ernest Whitcombe, who was chiefly responsible for the lone victory in the foursomes in the Ryder Cup match, in which he played with his brother and captain, Charles Whitcombe, and who also qualified among the winners in the Indianapolis and Louisville open tournaments. Percy Alliss, lone victor in the singles for the Ryder Cup, also played well, but the balance, including such stars as Alfred Padgham, John J. Busson, Reginald Whitcombe, younger brother of the captain, William J. Cox, Edward Jarman and Richard Burton were all below the form they displayed abroad.

The prospects for the future were still regarded as bright by Commander R. C. Roe, R. N., retired, who acted as manager of the team, and is secretary of the Professional Golfers' Association of Great Britain, as he looked forward to the next Ryder Cup encounter, two years hence, which will be staged in Great Britain. In addition to the members of the team this year, there were many young golfers coming on fast over there, and he figured that on their home links, with two years more time, the result, which was so overwhelming over here, might be reversed. He was also inclined to think that four years hence, when the matches will be played late, probably on the Pacific coast, the team might do better.

After the Ryder Cup fiasco, Toronto and Niagara Falls were visited without success, but as they continued a decided improvement was shown, and at the Indianapolis open, in Chicago, and at Louisville, they were close to the leaders of the tournaments.

Iowa Basketballers Called Out for Drills

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

IOWA CITY, Iowa, Oct. 16—The problem of developing sophomores to aid his meager group of veterans faced Coach Rollie Williams Monday as he called University of Iowa basketball players for drills.

He will work the players four times weekly for the next month, in preparation for the 19-game schedule which opens here Nov. 30 against James Millikin.

Coach Williams' problems are complicated by the loss by graduation of John Grim, guard, and Ivan Blackmer, center; loss of Al Bobby, guard, by ineligibility for at least the first semester; and the fact that Capt. John Barko, forward, completes his competition Feb. 1.

The only other returning major "I" men besides Barko are Sid Rosenthal and Frederic Schwartz, forwards. Several sophomores, including Floyd DeHeer, 6ft. 7-in. center, and Bush Lamb, forward, cannot report until the close of the football season.

N. Y. U. Books 19 Games For Basketball Season

NEW YORK, Oct. 17 (AP)—A 19-game schedule, including teams from the Pacific coast, Midwest and South, has been booked for the New York University basketball team this year.

In addition to meeting most of the prominent eastern quintets, the Violets have games with the University of California, Dec. 18; Purdue, Dec. 28; University of Kentucky, Jan. 4; University of North Carolina, Jan. 15; Georgetown, Feb. 7; Temple, Feb. 8, and Notre Dame, Feb. 14.

All with the exception of the Georgetown and Temple games will be played in Madison Square Garden. The Violets will go to Washington and Philadelphia to meet Georgetown and Temple.

Cornell Athlete Turns Pro

ITHACA, N. Y., Oct. 17 (AP)—Ernest A. Downer, 21-year-old Cornell athlete with a reputation as a heavy-hitting outfielder, was signed yesterday by the Pittsburgh Pirates of the National League. Downer made the varsity baseball team in his sophomore year. He was also a basketball star, and during his freshman year was a member of the frosh crew.

N. E. I. A. A. A. Elects Secretary—William H. Cowell, director of athletics at University of New Hampshire, has received word that Ralph Forbes of Wolfeboro, N. H., has been elected secretary of the New England Intercollegiate Association of Amateur Athletes. Forbes is manager-elect of the 1936 varsity track team at Durham. Last season he was junior manager of the varsity track team and represented New Hampshire at the N. E. I. A. A. A. meet.

By-Plays

By George M. R. Holmes, Sports Editor

Harvard-West Point Football

CAPT. SHAUN KELLY JR. is due to lead his Harvard varsity eleven out on the football field at West Point this Saturday afternoon for its annual game against the Army. The last time the Crimson played there was in 1931 when W. Barry Wood Jr. was leading Harvard on the gridiron and one of the most exciting games in the history of this series took place. The Cadets had amassed 13 points to none for the Crimson during the first period; but John Harvard came back to win the game in the second by scoring 14 points while holding the Army scoreless. This year's game will probably fail to furnish as many dramatic incidents as did that of '31; but it is sure to take its place as one of real color and sportsmanship in a series which has always been marked by these two characteristics.

The Game of 40 Years Ago

The trip of Harvard to West Point brings to mind an incident which was connected with the Crimson's first visit to the Point for the purpose of playing a football game. It was back in 1895, just 40 years ago, that Capt. Arthur H. Brewer, better known as "Frosty," and his Harvard team met the Cadets under the leadership of Edward L. King, now a major general in the United States Army. A great game resulted with Charlie Brewer running nearly half the length of the field to score a touchdown for Harvard and give his team a 4-to-0 victory. While a most interesting story could be written about the game itself, it is not our purpose to do so here, but rather to relate an incident which grew out of Harvard's visit to the Point that year.

Staff Photo

Harvard-West Point Cup

Returns Guarantee

It seems that in those days the athletic teams at the Point did not receive any money from gate receipts for their financial support, as was the case with other colleges. This was unknown to the Harvard athletic authorities when they agreed to make the trip to West Point for a guaranteed sum of $250. In fact, it was not until after the Crimson players had returned to Cambridge that the authorities learned that the guarantee had been paid from money which had been contributed by the Cadets and officers. Learning of the true situation, the Harvard A. A. sent a check for the full amount to the Army authorities with a letter stating that the Harvard team had accepted the guarantee in ignorance of the circumstances governing the raising of the money; that they felt they were better able to bear the expense of the trip than were the Cadets, and asked the Cadets to accept the check in the same spirit that prompted its return.

Harvard Receives a Prized Memento

This, however, was not the end of the money involved in the guarantee. Deeply appreciative of Harvard's generosity and taking it with the spirit of fellowship which the Harvard letter asked for, the Army authorities invested the money in one of the handsomest trophies that reposes in Harvard's Trophy Room. It is a big silver cup, on which the following inscription appears: "Presented to the Harvard University Football Association by the United States Military Academy Athletic Association, 1896." We doubt if any finer example of good fellowship can be found anywhere in the annals of intercollegiate football than this one, and it is no wonder that Harvard prizes this cup most highly.

Shaughnessy Would Like to Be a Fan At Two Particular Football Games

CHICAGO, Oct. 17 (AP)—Clark Shaughnessy is a fine football coach at the University of Chicago, carrying on where Amos Alonzo Stagg left off, but he confessed today that he was an "inevitable coach" who would like to be a fan at two particular gridiron duels this fall.

"Why am I an inevitable coach?" he asked. "Because it seems I'm always facing inevitable defeat like this coming Saturday against Purdue."

"And the two football games I'd like to see," he continued, "are Ohio State against Illinois and Purdue against Minnesota."

With a shake of the head, the coach of the Maroon forces revealed his observations on 1935 football with the Big Ten.

"Four of the greatest football teams—if not the greatest—of today are Purdue, Ohio State, Illinois and Minnesota," Shaughnessy began. "Beat Purdue? Sure, I know football coaches like to spread bear stories, but take a look at the figures and show me where we have a chance. Fordham was supposed to have a strong team but look what Purdue did to them. They not only beat them 20 to 0 but they did it with four of their greatest stars—Drake, Burmeister, Captain Skoronski and Isbell—on the bench. Skoronski got in for a few minutes, the other three didn't even get in. Yet, they had enough punch to win easily and such a superb defense that Fordham, I believe, was held to three first downs and a total gain of only 48 yards. Purdue has everything this year—87 players and three or four men for every position.

"It's a four-team race in the Big Ten this year and what would I give to see Purdue play Minnesota and little Illinois tackle big Ohio State! Those games will decide it and they should produce two of the most thrilling contests in all football history."

"Do you mean that Illinois really has a chance against Ohio?" we asked.

"Chance?" he shouted. "Ohio State is going to see one of the fastest and smartest teams that ever handled a football. Ohio State is powerful but it's going to have one tough afternoon against Bob Zuppke's tricky boys Nov. 16.

"Next to Ohio State and Illinois, I'd like to see the Minnesota-Purdue game at Minneapolis, Nov. 2. That will be a struggle of sheer power and speed with plenty of reserves on each side to care for the toughest going. Minnesota must have a great team to beat a great Nebraska team at Lincoln. I know what Purdue's got because I saw them in action against Northwestern."

Pacific Coast Football Scores

U. C. L. A.		Oregon	
39-Utah State	0	13-Gonzaga	0
20-Oregon State	7	6-Utah	0
7-Stanford	6	0-California	6
66	13	24	6
Oregon State		**California**	
31-Linfield	0	47-Calif. Aggies	0
26-Willamette	0	6-Whittier	0
7-U. C. L. A.	20	18-St. Mary's	0
33-Gonzaga	6	9-Oregon	0
97	26	69	0
Stanford		**So. California**	
38-San Jose	0	9-Montana	0
10-San Francisco	0	19-Pacific	7
6-U. C. L. A.	7	0-Illinois	19
54	7	28	26
Washington State		**Montana**	
46-Puget Sound	6	0-So. California	9
32-Willamette	0	20-Montana State	0
13-Montana	7	7-Wash. State	13
92	13	27	22
Washington		**Idaho**	
14-Idaho	0	0-Washington	14
12-Santa Clara	6	6-Gonzaga	7
27	6	6	21

Sixth Chess Game Drawn

ROTTERDAM, The Netherlands, Oct. 17 (AP)—The sixth game of the match for the chess championship of the world between Dr. Alexander A. Alekhine of Paris and Dr. Max Euwe of Amsterdam ended yesterday in a draw after 73 moves. Although Dr. Alekhine had the superior position when play was resumed, he did not make the most of it. After reaching an ending, in which victory seemed within his reach, the champion went astray and a draw was forced. The score to date: Dr. Alekhine 3, Dr. Euwe 1, drawn 2. The seventh game will be played in Utrecht.

Amusements

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Evs. $1.10, 28c to $3. Mts. Wed., Sat., 2:40, 50c-$2

Spartans Employ The Lateral Pass

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

EAST LANSING, Mich., Oct. 16—Although Coach Charlie Bachman, of the Michigan State College football team, has frequently stated that he places but little faith in the lateral pass, the Spartans are employing that weapon for gaining ground this fall. In beating the University of Michigan, the Spartans tossed 11 laterals during the game and all save one gained ground. None of them was intercepted.

Asked about this inconsistency, Bachman was quick to explain that it wasn't his idea at all.

"I didn't have anything to do with it, so don't ask me why we used 'em," he said. "It's the boys who are doing it. A ball carrier or a forward pass receiver sees somebody running along behind him and he turns around to toss him the ball. How are you going to stop 'em? That's what I want to know!"

Followers of the Spartans are inclined to believe that perhaps the Spartan mentor is not so adverse to the use of laterals as he contends. He has never been heard to criticize any of his players for lateraling the ball, except when they did it in a dangerous spot.

Along with their blinding speed, the Spartans have a knack of handling the ball that has aroused the admiration of more than a few students of the game. Kurt Warmbein, Steve Sebo, Dick Colina and Art Brandstatter, the regular backfield, are particularly clever in tossing the ball around while going full tilt.

Three Major Tourneys Favored in Pro Golf

OKLAHOMA CITY, Oct. 17 (AP)—A plan for three major tournaments next year was favored today by members of the tournament committee of the National Professional Golfers' Association.

Under the proposal, which will be submitted at the next national meeting of the association, the organization would match the sum put up by any city desiring a large tournament.

Gene Sarazen suggested the move "to promote higher standards of golf." He held it would be better for the game if three tournaments worth $10,000 to $12,000 were held than a number of smaller tournaments with smaller purses.

New Job for Sam Parks

MIAMI, Fla., Oct. 17 (AP)—Sam Parks Jr., 26-year-old Pittsburgh golf professional who came sensationally out of nowhere to win the 1935 open tournament at Oakmont, signed yesterday to head the Miami-Biltmore Country Club's professional staff this winter.

Mrs. Moody, Perry Rated World Best By A. Wallis Myers

NEW YORK, Oct. 17 (AP)—Helen Wills Moody of the United States, the "comeback" queen of the Wimbledon courts, and Fred Perry of England are rated as the world's best tennis players for 1935 in the authoritative rankings of A. Wallis Myers, British court expert.

Mrs. Moody, who probably won't receive any ranking in the United States because she failed to play in the women's national championships, was placed above her California rival, Helen Hull Jacobs, on the strength of her victory in the Wimbledon finals.

Myers, whose "world's first ten" is generally accepted as the "official" selection, admitted having considered giving equal rank to the two Helens.

Her great performance at Wimbledon, when she trailed Miss Jacobs 2—5 in the third set, then rallied to win, finally swayed him in favor of Mrs. Moody. Until she retired from competition in 1933 because of physical reasons, Mrs. Moody had held the top rank for seven years.

Perry, Jack Crawford of Australia and Gottfried Frhr. von Cramm of Germany retained the first three places in the men's first 10.

Wilmer L. Allison Jr., American champion, was placed fourth followed by H. W. (Bunny) Austin, England; Donald Budge, United States; Francis X. Shields, United States; Vivian B. McGrath, Australia; Christian Boussus, France, and Sidney B. Wood Jr., United States. Budge and McGrath were newcomers to the world rankings.

Following the two American Helens in the women's list were Kay Stammers, England; Frau Hilda K. Sperling, Germany; Mrs. Sarah Palfrey Fabyan, United States; Dorothy Round, England; Mrs. Ethel Burkhardt Arnold, United States; Mme. Rene Mathieu, France; Joan Hartigan, Australia, and Peggy Scriven, England.

Will Train at Quebec

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Oct. 17 (AP)—The Springfield Indians of the Canadian-American Hockey League will do their pre-season training at Quebec, according to word received here last night from Lucien Garneau, who recently acquired the Quebec franchise and transferred it here. He has set Oct. 20 as reporting date. The Indians will play two exhibition games with the Boston Cubs and one with Les Canadiens, all at Quebec, and will open the league season here with the Boston Cubs on Nov. 9.

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Devotion to Peace Repledged As Delegates of 21 Nations Discuss Pan-American Issues

Weekly Latin-American Article

By Monitor Correspondent of Latin-American News

While war drums roll in Africa, delegates to the second assembly of the Pan-American Institute of Geography and History, meeting in Washington this week, broke away from technical subjects to repledge devotion to the ideal of peace.

Ahe assembly, which closes Saturday, has made an excellent impression on the capital, especially as a marked desire for peaceful settlement of all international controversies was noticeable both on and off the convention floor.

Thus far the only semblance of a dispute in the proceedings came following a resolution offered by Albert Blanchet, Minister of Haiti, to change the name of the Island of Santo Domingo to Haiti. The claim was made that the island now containing the two small republics was originally named Haiti. The contention was protested by the delegation from Santo Domingo and the issue was referred to the Resolutions Committee.

Map Making

Ironically enough the question under argument was shoved under the door of the Geography and History Institute by the contention that confusion in map-making and in historical data brought on the situation since the island is variously known as Haiti, Hispaniola, and Santo Domingo. But to get back to the trend toward the peaceful adjustment of controversies.

Secretary of State Cordell Hull undoubtedly set that thought in motion when, during his address of welcome, he said: "It is significant that you are meeting as representatives of nations at peace. . . . Peace is the goal toward which civilization has been struggling. . . . I am confident that I speak for all when I say, in name of our 21 nations, that we are determined to keep peace."

Dr. Luis Sánchez Pontón of Mexico further strengthened the thought when he indirectly pleaded for the elimination of differences and antagonisms of race, and when he declared that "political frontiers are losing their significance to economic frontiers. Competition in international markets are beginning to be displaced from a nation to a continent. The future of the world lies in the growth of understanding and co-operation among continents."

Finally, Dr. Enrique Finot, Minister from Bolivia, added his bit with a paper on "Bolivar, the Pacifist." He referred to the South American war hero as a "great military figure, but, in the light of historical documentation, an apostle of peace whose ideas were far in advance of his time." Juridical conscience, the Bolivian minister declared, could, if established by propaganda and education, prepare the way for the advent of universal peace.

But thoughts about the boycotting of war have not been the only ideas advanced during this week's session. Papers ranging from "Volcanoes and Human Geography" to "The Development of Maya Research," have caught the friendly attention of the delegates.

Even bibliographical and library association were not overlooked, and Dr. A. Curtis Wilgus of the George Washington University pointed out that Latin-American scholars have led all others in the western world in the preparation of bibliographical data, extremely important to individuals interested in the background of the American nations.

Air Service

From the news angle perhaps the two addresses lightening the somewhat academic remarks on the more solid subjects were the speeches by Major James Doolittle, formerly of the United States Army air service, and by Dr. L. C. Gray of the United States Resettlement Administration. Said Major Doolittle: "The great airliners now thundering across the Caribbean Sea and down the coast of South America are crossing 15 frontiers and soaring above people speaking six different languages. Until the business men fully understand the significance (of airway transportation) the progress in industry, so greatly desired, will not be forthcoming."

The major pointed out that the time was not far distant when the Latin-American republics would be tied-in by airplanes with all parts of the world. Directly or indirectly Major Doolittle's idea about the "significance" of air transportation concerns the redistribution of populations, discussed by Dr. Gray, for, as people are transferred to more or less remote sections the airplane, as has been witnessed in South America, becomes a new means for connection with the "outside" world.

Rural Movement

Said Dr. Gray: "The movement of people from the cities to the country (in the United States) during the years 1930 to 1933 aggravated many of the rural maladjustments brought on as the aftermath of the great 300-year migration by which the country was settled. The question as to whether, and if so to what extent, the urban migration will be resumed in future years, has a vitally important bearing upon the future population of the United States."

Interestingly enough, a similar problem faces some of the Latin-American nations. The closest example is Cuba where during the days of high sugar prices thousands of persons migrated to Havana, and then, when the sugar market collapsed, traveled back to the farms to live with relatives until business was revived. Unlike the United States all of the southern countries do not face the same situation as exists in the north.

Adjusting Population

Dr. Gray explained that three major groups have caused the Government at Washington to adopt a policy with regard to adjusting population and economic resources. He mentioned:

First, the people stranded in areas where natural resources such as forests and minerals have been exhausted and where steps have been taken to improve agricultural opportunities.

Second, the farmers who are stranded on unproductive land, particularly in the arid sections of the great plains, and the eroded areas of the old agricultural regions. Demonstration projects are being undertaken to help farmers move to better lands.

Third, the decentralization of industrial centers. The subsistence homestead program where individuals work part time in the factory and have small plots of land to cultivate agriculturally has been tried out with varying success.

Relocation Funds

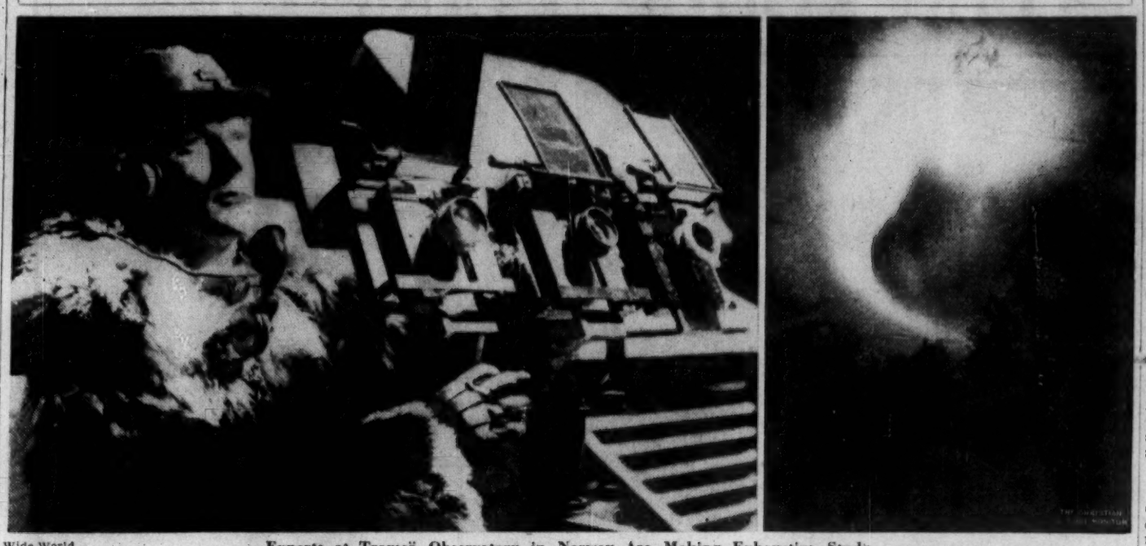
Today, it is understood that the United States Government is expected to appropriate some $90,000,000 for the relocation of families and the purchase of land from them to provide them with funds, or to furnish them with money to be paid back after a 30-year-period once they are settled in a new territory. There are, it is stated, some 454,000 farms that should be reforested or put to other uses because of their present unprofitable operation. Likewise, there are some 200,000 coal miners in the bituminous coal regions who should be transported to other sections.

Redistribution of populations, new airway services, and the opportunity for nations to work uninterrupted for national and continental trade recovery greatly interest this Pan American Institute, for, among its research activities, is the endeavor to learn how certain nations laid the foundation for future success, and why certain nations decayed and passed away. The physical features of the landscape, the soils, the climate, the resources beneath the ground, the character of the people are all important factors. Geography and history are said to be inseparably associated.

For the remainder of this week the delegates to the conference will busy themselves with papers relating to economics and history; a reception by Secretary of State and Mrs. Hull; and an address by Sumner Welles, Assistant Secretary of State.

G. H. C.

Searching the Intricacies of the Mysterious Aurora Borealis



Wide World

Experts at Tromsö Observatory in Norway Are Making Exhaustive Study

Outdoors in the Severe Cold the Researchers Use Their Cameras and Other Instruments. The Work Is Under the Direction of Prof. L. Harang. The Observatory Was Built With the Aid of the Rockefeller Foundation. The Photograph of the Aurora Borealis at the Right Shows the Weird Illumination of the Landscape

Radio-Wave Echoes Studied By Aurora Borealis Experts

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TROMSÖ, Nor.—In the observatory here Norwegian natural scientists are studying the intricacies of the aurora borealis, the hanging curtains of color which drape the northern skies.

The work is being carried on under the guidance of the Norwegian Institute of Cosmic Physics. The director of the observatory is Prof. L. Harang. But the studies of these research scientists were made possible by international co-operation, the observatory here having been built with the aid of the Rockefeller Foundation by means of a grant supplied by the International Education Board.

The chief researches undertaken by the observatory are the position and spectrum of the aurora borealis, the study of the higher strata of the atmosphere, terrestrial magnetism and radio wave echo research.

Connection Indicated

The aurora borealis is still much of a mystery and studies indicate a connection with electricity and magnetism. Researches regarding radio wave echoes, the magnetism of the earth and the aurora borealis are three-sided, and it is hoped that the study of each will add to the knowledge of the others.

Professor Harang and his colleagues are making a study of the temperature in the region of the northern curtains of light. These measurements of temperature are obtained through the help of the spectrum of the borealis.

Tromsö is considered an ideal place for the study of the northern problems. Weather conditions, possibility of clear skies, situation near the auroral zone and the fact that Tromsö is the capital of northern Norway mean that the observers are placed in a good position both in view of their studies and their comfort.

Adequate Equipment

The observatory comprises five buildings, a main laboratory, a house for magnetic records, one for absolute measurements, a small telescope pavilon and a dwelling house.

The laboratory for magnetic research has been built to keep at an even temperature throughout. It is really two houses in one, the inner made of wood, and separated from the outer by a corridor permitting free circulation of air. The outer shell is made of a wood frame filled with bricks of turf.

In determining the altitude of auroral lights Tromsö and two near-by stations take simultaneous photographs.

Ethiopians Eat Teff Bread

Teff, a kind of millet with pinhead grains, is the common bread grain of Ethiopia.

Ships of All Periods Find Port In Pennsylvania Museum of Art

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 17—There's a salty air just now in the Grecian halls of the Pennsylvania Museum of Art, standing on the site of one of Philadelphia's earliest reservoirs, and overlooking the Schuykill River. Where these lofty waters once rippled ships of all historic periods and types have sailed into a common port—a special exhibition entitled "The Sea."

From other museums, from the United States Navy Department and Naval Historical Foundation, as well as from President Roosevelt's and other notable private collections, have come the historical marine paintings, prints and ship models. In addition there are charts, sextants, telescopes and other interesting relics which bring the pages of history into lusty life again for those who stop to study them.

Rare Exhibits

Among the more important exhibits, from an historical standpoint, are these: the Roger Ward edition of Baptisto Boazio's maps showing Sir Francis Drake's voyages and victories in the West Indies in 1585 and 1586; Sir Humphrey Gilbert's map of North America and the Arctic regions made for him by Dr. John Dee, probably for a guide on his last voyage in 1583, and later used as a foundation for the work of Dutch cartographers; a Paul Revere print showing part of Boston Harbor as British ships landed troops in 1768; and the telescope used by John Paul Jones at the time of the capture of the Serapis.

From the bottom of the Delaware River came one exhibit, dredged at the spot where several frigates are reputed to have been sunk at the time of the Revolution. It is a wooden quadrant, made in London in 1770, and in excellent preservation considering its long and watery period of seclusion.

Astronomical Devices

Among various other astronomical and calculating devices is an intricate and beautifully worked brass Persian astrolabe, made in 1323 and used for figuring latitude and time. There are also miscellaneous sand glasses used for nautical purposes, and a German triple circle, made in the seventeenth century.

From the Girard College collection in Philadelphia came a number of articles connected with the early maritime ventures of its founder, Stephen Girard. A bill of lading for the good ship Felicite, dated March 22, 1793, shows that 30 casks and one box of beeswax, among other things, were consigned to a corresponding merchant in Marseilles. A neatly handwritten notebook contains tables of foreign exchange at that period—indicating the extent of Philadelphia's foreign trade.

Beautifully engraved covers used to bind various account books and other records used by the Girard offices, attest the careful work and the love of beautiful craftsmanship which had developed by the end of the eighteenth century. Two or three canvas-bound log books lie open in other glass cases. One is opened at a page which tells in large sweeping longhand that it was "pleasant weather" at one p. m. aboard the North America on July 25, 1818.

Other Ports Represented

Philadelphia is not the only port represented in the exhibition. Paintings and prints show the early days of Boston, Baltimore and New York as well, in much interesting detail. Then there is the "ship's certificate of registry" and the "ship's passport" issued to the schooner "Dove" of Providence, R. I.—the latter signed by President Andrew Jackson on Nov. 24, 1832.

Sailors' artistic self-expression is represented by wool samplers and by carved and engraved whale teeth, cut into various useful forms, from marlin spikes and fidds, to horns and cases.

Nearly all the great American marine painters of the mid-nineteenth century are represented with one or more works, and there are numerous English and American prints of famous ships and marine exploits.

Great 1875 Ship

Among Currier and Ives prints from President Roosevelt's collection, is one showing the clipper ship Three Brothers, the largest ship in the world with its 2972 tons, at the time the print was published in 1875. From the same collection comes an amusing Japanese conception of a Mississippi River steamer, by Yoshikatzu. There is a distinct Oriental slant to the eyes of southern soldiers and other gentlemen ashore and aboard the vessel.

"The Grandest Palace Drawing Room Steamers in the World," are shown on the waters of another river, the Hudson, in one Currier and Ives print of the vintage of 1878. They are the "Drew" and St. John" of the People's Evening Line, plying between New York and Albany.

Of interest to yachtsmen still today is a large chart of the New England coast, including the western end of Nova Scotia. It gives detailed directions for the navigation, by vessels as large as frigates at high tides, of Hell Gate. Outlines of different groups of New England hills and mountains, as viewed by mariners well out at sea, are also shown.

The exhibition will remain until the 18th of November

Some Benefits Seen In New Deal by Risk

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Oct. 17 (AP)—The National Administration is batting approximately .500 in the opinion of Congressman Charles F. Risk, Rhode Island Republican.

Risk, whose recent election to Congress over his Democratic opponent was hailed as a victory for anti-New Deal forces, said last night that "it would be unfair and unjust for any man to say that everything which has been done by the present administration was wrong, or that no good has come of any of the projects put forth by the Government at Washington."

Risk said the Home Owners Loan Corporation "did a great and lasting good" and described the Administrations action in increasing the personnel of the army and navy as a "forward step."

The Administration kept its old age pension pledge, he said, "but when it had finished it had ruined the hopes of all those people who have been employed by large corporations which provide their own pension programs."

He characterized the East as "an industrial graveyard because of the vicious and exorbitant processing from this section of the country to keep up a huge revolving fund" from which farmers are "being paid bonuses not to produce anything."

Educators Uncover Flag Salute Law

HARRISBURG, Penna., Oct. 17 (AP)—The Department of Public Instruction turned yesterday to an opinion written 15 years ago to advise that school boards may require students to salute the American flag as part of regular exercises.

The department said violations should be considered as insubordination and treated as any other infraction of the school laws. No state law requires students to salute the flag, it was explained, but school districts are empowered to draw up their own rules in this respect.

The department's explanation was prompted by a situation in Canonsburg, Washington County, where a student and his sister, a teacher, refused to salute the flag because, they said, their "religious beliefs" would be violated if they did so. Murray Estep and his sister, Miss Grace Estep, a teacher in the third ward school, declared there is no provision in the school code to force them to salute the flag. They said they are members of the Jehovah's witnesses.

Dr. Lester K. Ade, superintendent of the department, quoted an opinion which interpreted the school code as authorizing school boards to require students to salute the flag and impiying the boards "cannot properly comply with the spirit of the law without adopting such a regulation."

Cuba Aids Arms Ban

HAVANA, Oct. 17 (AP)—State Department officials said Oct. 15 President Mendieta had signed a decree designed to prevent the use of Cuban territory as a shipping place for arms or war materials to Italy.

The matter was considered an obligation imposed on Cuba by the action of the League of Nations in ordering sanctions.

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Bangor, Me.—Standard Shoe Store, 48 Main St.
Boston, Mass.—Crossett Shoe Store, 40 Boylston St.
Boston, Mass.—Plotkin Bros., 364 Boylston St.
Boston, Mass.—Ross Bros., Little Bldg., 80 Boylston St.
Boston, Mass.—Solby-Paves Co., 51 West St.
Bridgeport, Conn.—Burns Walk-Over Shop, 1042 Main St.
Brooklyn, N. Y.—Allgaier's, 1393 Broadway
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Buffalo, N. Y.—L. N. Ellsworth, 1332 Jefferson Ave.
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Camden, N. J.—Kobus Shoe Store, 932 Broadway
Concord, N. H.—Tonkin & Fraser, 63 N. Main St.
Dover, N. J.—S. J. Wildrick & Son, 7 North Bergen St.
Erie, Pa.—M. A. Krug & Son, 1624 Peach St.
Hackensak, N. J.—H. L. Westervelt, 240 Main St.
Harrisburg, Pa.—Moog Bros., 13 S. Third St.
Hartford, Conn.—Battey's Shoe Store, 1023 Main St.
Jamaica, L. I.—Allgaier's, 147-15 Jamaica Ave., Sutphin "L"
Lawrence, Mass.—George Lord & Son, 445 Essex St.
Lewiston, Me.—B. Peck Co.
Lynn, Mass.—Baker's Family Shoe Store, 101 Munroe St.
Manchester, N. H.—John O. Morganstern, 1149 Elm St.
Montclair, N. J.—Montclair Bootery, 507 Bloomfield Ave.
Morristown, N. J.—Buechler's, 28 Speedwell Ave.
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Pittsburgh, Pa.—Wm. M. Laird Co., 622 Liberty, Cor. Oliver
Pittsfield, Mass.—Betters Shoe Store, 84 North St.
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Poughkeepsie, N.Y.—Friedman's Royal Shoe Shop, 368 Main
Providence, R. I.—Sterling Shoe Store, 220 Weybosset St.
Putnam, Conn.—Bugbee Corp.
Quincy, Mass.—Morehead Shoe Store, 1549 Hancock St.
Reading, Pa.—Pemeroy's, Inc.
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Richmond Hill, N. Y.—Paramount Shoe Shop, 111-21 Jamaica Ave.
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Roanoke, Va.—Bush Flora Co.
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Schenectady, N. Y.—Philip Gould Est., 793 Albany St.
Scranton, Pa.—Lewis & Reilly, 112 Wyoming Ave.
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Stamford, Conn.—F. W. Jerman, 295 Atlantic St.
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Trenton, N. J.—H. W. Anthiel Co., 135 Academy St.
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The Young Folks' Page

A Thursday Page

Adventures on Two Oceans

In the United States Coast Guard Service There Are Plenty

ALWAYS, through the history of men, there has run the saga of the sea. Always the sea has called to them, lured them to its high adventure and uncertainties, to its subtle, beckoning mystery. Bigger, better modern boats, steel hulls, Diesel engines, gyroscopes and wireless sets have given men more confidence on the ocean. But still today it holds its secrets, still today it has the fascination of the unknown.

One of the great adventures that take men out to spend their lives on those watery deeps is the United States Coast Guard service. Called by an indefinable appeal, men come into that service that is part of the continuing battle of mankind against the sea. Often it is a life of sleeplessness and tireless battering, of seemingly endless days on swelling gray waters with storm clouds overhead, of pitching on relentless billows that toss 125-foot patrol boats like tiny chips and streak their gray paint with white salt grime.

Not always is service in the Coast Guard so difficult. Sometimes the men spend long weeks patrolling a race course, with bright skies, fresh blue-green seas and the sails of the yachts shining in the sunshine for a background.

An Ally of Fisherman

Of the deep-sea fisherman, the Coast Guard service is a stanch ally. One of the duties of Coast Guard cutters is to report to fishermen the presence of schools of fish they happen to see. If one of the cutters comes on a fisherman whose fuel tanks have run dry, the Coast Guard men give him fuel oil or gasoline and, if necessary, will even tow him into port.

Indeed, the Coast Guard men are friends in need to anyone who gets into difficulties at sea. For these services the men are not allowed to accept money from the people they aid. Sometimes the people they help are deeply grateful, but often they are casually careless.

The president of a safety razor concern whose steam yacht exploded during a cruise was rescued, with his wife and chief engineer, through the vigilance and promptness of the men on a Coast Guard cutter that happened to be near by. Enthusiastic in his expression of thanks, he assured the members of the cutter's crew that not one of them should ever be without razor blades as long as he could supply them.

He made this promise as he stood on the cutter's forward deck, wearing the white duck slacks of one of the crew, while he waited to be set ashore at the particular part of the coast which he had chosen as most convenient to him. But one member of that crew is still short one pair of his white slacks—which he can ill afford to do without.

A Grateful Trio

The same crew, returning from patrol duty a few weeks later, had an experience that showed them how real is the gratitude of some of the people they rescue.

Forty miles offshore at dusk the cutter's crew sighted a small launch drifting helplessly in heavy seas. The cutter changed course and approached the launch. When it came alongside, the crew found the occupants, a man, his wife and daughter, all very glad to see them. The launch had run out of gasoline. The Coast Guard men gave them as much as they needed to get to shore, and when the man offered to pay for it he was told, "There's no charge." Gratefully, he offered the money as a present to the crew for their work, but it was politely refused, in accordance with the laws of the service, and the cutter slipped off into the darkness.

A week later, the man walked into the Coast Guard base with an armful of packages—a gift for each member of the crew. He had taken the number of the cutter on the evening they helped him and so was able to locate them afterward.

Last February a cutter was sent out to look for two fishermen who had been lost from their two-master in a dory. Lost seven days in February seas, in an open dory! The crew knew what that meant, well enough. How long would a dory last in those waters, waters that pitched their 125-foot boat about like a cork?

The Lookout Reports

Days of fruitless search for a small black speck in that waste of heaving gray water followed. Back and forth, back and forth, the men knew cold despair of searching for a boat that might turn up, empty, weeks, months later—might not be seen again at all.

But 10 days later, 10 days of crossing and recrossing, searching and researching, 17 days after the dory had been reported missing, the lookout "thought" he saw something.

"Might be the dory," he explained hopefully.

"Where away?" asked the captain.

"Port," he replied. "Port. Seventy." Later the lookout became more excited.

"By George, it is a dory!" He refocused the glasses, waited for the boat to come up onto the swell again. "I think—I think I saw something move in it."

"You moved yourself," retorted the captain indignantly.

"Something did move," insisted the lookout.

"Nuts," suggested the helmsman. The man on lookout duty raised his glasses again.

"I tell you, he moved. There's a man in that boat, and he moved. I'm sure of it," he said.

There was a man in that boat, and he had moved. There were two men in that boat, and they were both able to move. Seventeen days in an open boat on a heaving February sea, salt spray freezing them to the thwarts, no food, no water, no hope, but they were still looking eagerly for rescue.

"Where you fellers been, anyway?" one of the fishermen called when the cutter came within hearing. "We've been waiting out here an awful long time for you."

Out on the Pacific coast is one of the most interesting of the Coast Guard patrols—the Seal Patrol. In the spring, each year, one of the new, white, 250-foot cutters of the department escorts the seals northward to their rookeries in the Pribilof Islands of the Bering Sea. Where the seals come from, no one knows; where they winter is still a mystery.

On the Bering Sea

Only the Indians of the coast are allowed to capture seals. In their frail craft the Indians will paddle 40 miles out to sea, and there remain for 24 hours. In rough weather, in heavy seas, they often require the assistance of the Coast Guard.

But the cutters' duties encompass more than the protection of the seals and the protection of life and property at sea. In that wild unsettled land, the cutters' crews often bring aid to settlers who are in difficulties; are sometimes made judge and jury in a dispute.

The ice patrol of the United States Coast Guard offers the greatest hardships, dangers, and the most excitement of the entire service. Only unmarried men are sent off for those two long months in the northern ice packs where there is often nothing to vary the monotony—nothing to see all day except ice and water. Every day, over and over, and over again there are the same small duties, the same watches—there is the same cold world outside. There are a few diversions. In summer it is possible to swim in the water, diving from the bergs themselves. And then, rarely, something unusual may occur. There was, for example, the experience of the Marion's crew.

The Marion, 125 feet long, out of New London, last of the small boats to be allowed on the Ice Patrol, carried as supercargo a Swedish scientist. The duties of the patrol include more than the reporting of the presence of icebergs; they include making scientific observations. One day the Marion, after long weeks of arctic duty, sighted a polar bear on an iceberg. This was welcome news, for the cutter had been out of meat for some time. What the crew had not counted on, after the bear had been taken on board, was on looking back to the berg and seeing another bear.

"There's another bear on that berg!" called one of them. "It's a little one."

It was already too dark to take any further action that day. The Marion stayed in the neighborhood of the iceberg all night, and in the morning put over her boat to investigate while she was taking the temperature of the water. One of the duties of the Ice Patrol is to test the temperature of the water every 16 feet in depth beside an iceberg. Icebergs are made from compacted snow and melt very quickly when they float into the warm salt water of the Gulf Stream.

The boat found the little bear sitting at the water's edge, whining. The scientific observer humorously suggested that the bear would make a good mascot. Not knowing cutter crews, he had not expected to be taken up with such enthusiasm. Certainly he had not dreamed of being rowed back to the cutter in the boat with a bear. On board the Marion, the bear cub was tied up on the foredeck.

Stretching his legs the next morning, the scientist had forgotten all about the cub—forgotten, that is, until the bear reached out and patted him on the shoulders. To the bear, it was a pat; to the man, it was a rather overpowering experience.

"He may be just playing," said the skipper, "but he plays too rough." So it was decided to give the cub to the Coast Guard Academy at New London as a mascot when the cutter returned from its cruise. A bear is the official symbol of the Coast Guard, and there is a cutter named the 'Bear.' So the crew felt sure the academy would appreciate the gift.

The students made the young bear a stout collar, and fastened him with an anchor chain. For a time all went well; and then, one day, cub made a mistake. A bad, bad mistake. It was review, that day, with the cadets lined up smartly before an admiring audience, and the officer of the day walking, resplendent in his uniform, along the lines. He had completely forgotten the cub and came, incautiously, within a few feet of him. The cub reached out to pat him, but misjudged the distance a trifle; and his curving paw neatly sliced the commandant's coat from off his back. Then he sat back on his haunches, grinning widely at the confusion.

Today the academy has no mascot; and the little white cub sits thoughtfully in a cage at the zoo. How was he to know it was the commandant?

H. Armstrong Roberts

Shepherds in the Pyrénees Mountains

YOU may believe that mountains—anywhere—are just mountains. Sometimes people dismiss them this way; often they go so far as to say that they do not love mountains, for the reason that to be among them is to be shut in by their giant peaks and isolated in their cavernous valleys. But, if one does admire mountains and persevere in one's acquaintance with them, one comes to feel that they are all different, that all have their individual characters.

Just so the Pyrénees are peculiarly themselves. Perhaps they are a bit austere and aloof as one regards them, say, from either the French or the Spanish Basque Provinces which lie along the wide reaches of the Bay of Biscay and yet have forever the awareness of the distant foot-hills of the Pyrénees, all sharp peaks, cloud-capped, and misty blue slopes. Journeying only a comparatively short distance up among them, one finds just such scenes as this. These shepherds know nothing of the smart life of the watering-places, such as Hendaye and San Sebastian, Biarritz and St. Jean-de-Luz, where English and American visitors congregate and imagine that they have been among the Pyrénees. The shepherds live a life remote from their fellows on the high pastures with the sheep, but by way of recompense they have air which is cool always and invigorating; above them the true mountains loom protectingly; there is no sound but the rushing of the wind across the pasture-lands perhaps and the shrill bleating of the sheep.

Farm Girls Well Up in Styles

FARM girls are getting so proficient in making their own clothes that one needs to look twice nowadays to see whether the new costume is from a fashion salon or is just another creation turned out by a daughter of the soil.

Thousands of farm maidens scattered in all parts of the United States are learning how to sew. Many of their city cousins take sewing lessons in school, but farm girls, finding country schools poorly equipped for instruction in sewing, band together in clubs with an older person for leader to carry out the 4-H clothing project.

Down in the mountains in Kentucky, in Breathitt County, last year, a class of country girls made their own graduation dresses of unbleached muslin. Each girl dyed her dress a different color. On graduation day the girls looked all gay and summery in their medley of colors. They had trimmed their frocks with big collars and flounces—and each dress cost just fifty cents.

In the copper region of northern Michigan where many families from Finland have settled, eight girls attend Otter Lake School. It is a remote country area. The school is about 25 miles from the nearest town and some of the girls walk two and three miles to their country school house.

When Sewing Is Fun

One day the girls decided they wanted to learn to sew. They made and sold posters to get money to buy the cloth. They had never chosen material before and when the little samples of gay prints arrived from Chicago, the girls were thrilled. They handled the little pieces trying to decide which color and pattern was most appropriate for each.

When the big lengths of flowered cottons arrived, the girls were so eager to get started that they rose an hour earlier in the morning, helped with the farm chores, and walked to school in time to practice stitching on the machine before the bell rang so that they would avoid making mistakes on their dresses. The leader of this 4-H group will tell you that the finished frocks showed splendid workmanship and the girls were very proud of the first dresses they had chosen and made themselves.

In some of the drought-affected areas in the Dakotas where farmers had not seen good crops for seasons and where many families were on relief, the farm girl applied for the raw material for a dress which she made herself instead of taking money for a ready-made garment.

Some of the 4-H girls have learned to make clothes for their small sisters and brothers, trimming the little blue and brown suits and dresses with white buttons and making them look very smart and up-to-date. Others have worked with women in relief stations and helped to sew for less fortunate girls. One 11-year-old 4-H girl, as she was finishing a simple dress which she had made at a relief station, slipped a little note in the pocket wishing happiness to the wearer. The girls later became friends.

The 4-H Clothing Project

In Maryland, the farm girls have sold garden produce and bakery goods to get money to buy their cotton prints and percales, ginghams and batistes. They have organized clothing schools during the summer, where they do intensive sewing for three days at a time. Last year 2000 pieces of clothing were turned over to 4-H club girls in Maryland counties for reconditioning. Girls preparing to go to college were glad to remodel the dresses, change the accessories and have something to start their wardrobe with.

A part of the whole clothing problem is to figure out just how much the assembled costume is to cost. A girl out in the State of Washington made a green linen sports outfit for $9.48. The simple tailored dress had stitched revers and white triangular buttons for trimming. Her hat was made from a yard of linen, a spool of thread and a piece of crinoline, all costing ninety-one cents. To this she added white sport shoes and a white linen purse, bringing the whole ensemble up to $14.62.

Some farm girls start at the age of 10 to carry out the 4-H clothing project. First they make a simple apron or bag, then a plain house dress, then a wash dress for school, a best dress of semi-sheer cotton, then a tailored wool, a tailored silk or rayon for church, and finally a long sheer fancy party gown. Sometimes this sewing schedule is spread over six years.

Good "buymanship" is just as important as the ability to sew, 4-H leaders insist. They teach the girls to know fabrics, to compare values, and to get the most for the amount of money they have to spend. Besides they must learn to buy the things that are most becoming to them. They consider the color of their hair, their complexion, their height and general appearance when choosing materials. They even learn how to assemble the complete costume so that the hat, shoes, gloves, and purse will all go together.

At the 4-H Congress and International Live Stock Show in Chicago each winter some 1500 farm girls and boys come from many states. It is a gala week in the metropolis for them. They bring their sheep, pigs, riding horses, corn, wheat, potatoes, or whatever they have specialized in in their 4-H work back home.

One of the biggest events of the whole week is the style show which the girls put on. In the huge arena where all week the prize lambs, ponies and pigs make their rounds before the judges, the girls stage their fashion parade.

One by one the girls step out before the great audience in the amphitheater while the band plays. One group is dressed in tailored suits, another in "best dresses," another in school frocks, and the last in party gowns. They walk down the strip of carpeting, turn and display the costume they made back home.

These have come up as winners through county and state contests. But they represent a great host of girls out on farms who got lots of enjoyment out of making their own clothes even though they did not happen to draw a "blue ribbon."

Pipe Organ From Odds and Ends

MAKING a pipe organ from cans, mousetraps, and fruit crates may sound purely fantastic; but it was a real adventure for 21-year-old Charles McManis of Kansas City, Kan., who recently completed, to the amazement of even his most confident friends, a two-manual instrument, at an expenditure of $75.

Installed in the finished attic of the McManis home, it is an attractive organ of good tone quality, and has been acclaimed by musical authorities who have inspected the instrument as an unusual accomplishment.

"I used five dozen tin cans," said young McManis in describing the construction of the organ to a group of students and teachers who visited the home recently, "the kind with paper wrappers that could be taken off easily. I took a long time to flatten them, cut them, and shape them into pipes."

The entire organ, which has been built into the west wall of the attac, occupies a floor space 10 feet in length, 4 feet in width, and is 5 feet tall at its highest point. It has three ranks of pipes, one wood set and two metal sets; and another wood rank is now under construction by the youthful builder. Thirty-seven metal pipes and 61 wood pipes make up the set.

"Why the mousetraps" an interested visitor queried.

"Oh, they're to hold the pedals up." Young McManis, whose father and mother are both accomplished musicians, was eager to enlighten the inquirer, a Kansas City music teacher. "The grease guns you see back them work the expression shutters; there are four in all, two for each set."

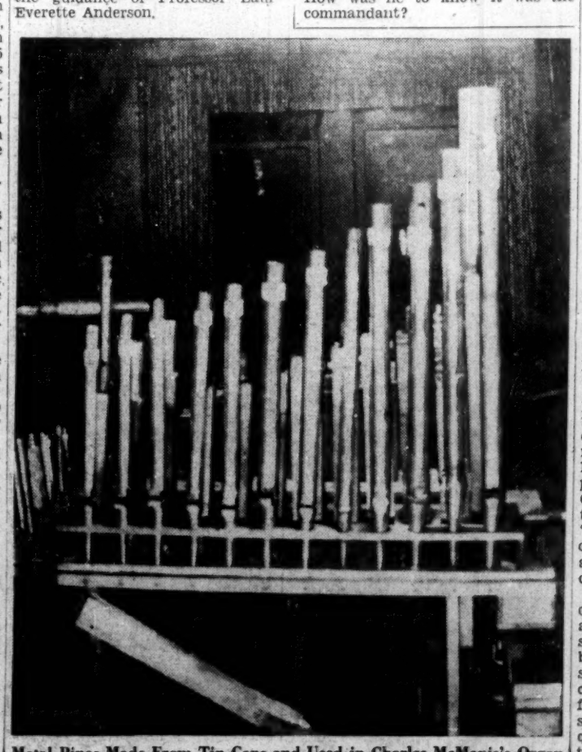
"Back there" is a large cubbyhole on each side and behind the built-in console; as fascinating as it is puzzling with its 500 feet of player-piano rubber tubing, bellows, electric motor and shiny pipes.

Interest in an old reed organ, used years ago in the church which he and his parents attend, gave him his first incentive to create a musical instrument, the young organ-maker said. The failure of a pipe in the new organ of that same church one Sunday morning six years ago brought his interest to a climax. Crawling into the organ chamber during the service, he removed the six-inch wooden pipe, took it to the basement of his home, repaired it, took all its measurements, and began making a set of his own.

From that point on, it was a fascinating game, which he enjoys telling about. The pride of the creator, the joy of the experimenter dominated him. Having a fund of originality but not a great deal of money to spend on the project, McManis made the organ a veritable storehouse of ingenious devices.

"For instance," he explained, "I wanted a tremolo attachment on my organ which, instead of vibrating at one speed, would oscillate at any desired frequency. Knowing the principle on which most tremolo devices operate, I experimented until I obtained the result I wanted. That stop knob beside the lower manual, when pulled out or pushed in, changes the speed of the tremolo."

Since he took his first piano lesson when he was seven years old, musical instruments have held an unusual attraction for McManis. He had his first organ instruction when he was 15 years of age and continued his study for a year and a half. At present he is enrolled in the Fine Arts school of the University of Kansas working toward a degree of bachelor of music in organ under the guidance of Professor Laur Everette Anderson.



Metal Pipes Made From Tin Cans and Used in Charles McManis's Organ

What of the Ducks?

HUNTERS' guns are threatening to make the duck a rare bird in North America. Although this and other waterfowl have long had some protection, it is not enough. Mysterious "interests" seem determined to prevent adequate protection being given them. It is a sort of a "mystery story" which is told by Edward A. Preble, who certainly knows what he is talking about, in an article entitled, "Will America Save Its Waterfowl?" which appeared in the Weekly Magazine Section with The Christian Science Monitor of yesterday.

Whether the sun can be harnessed to heat our homes, cook our meals, and do other useful tasks, all at small expense, is a subject that concerns everyone. Physical scientists have managed to harness the sun, in some cases, with fine results. Their experiments are described in an article, "Putting the Sun to Work," by Herbert B. Nichols, which will appear in the Weekly Magazine Section of the Monitor next Wednesday.

Music and Nature Studies

Our Book Reviews

Signposts to Music, by Alvaretta West. New York: Carl Fischer, Inc. $1.50. Student's workbook. 25 cents.

You know the kind of special teachers that make you think their subject the most interesting in the curriculum; the kind that you wait to have come into the classroom for their hour, because they make the whole day, and perhaps the week, memorable. You will recall grade teachers, too, whom you have found to be of that sort, making you regard your third, fourth, fifth or sixth year as the happiest of all your school experience.

You may never hope to account completely for the enthusiasm they awake in you. Sometimes you will believe they have a talent all their own for conveying knowledge. Again, you will perhaps discover the reason in yourself; you will fancy there is in your make-up that which responds to the particular things they mention to you.

Now the writer of "Signposts to Music" is a teacher toward whom I would be inclined to entertain such thoughts as I mean. Her book is one I would take home to study, or one that I would own, if I could get possession of a copy, and take up in my tree to read.

Up in my tree, I say, instead of up in my room; for in my junior period I was fond of climbing an oak in my back yard and learning my lessons there. In the branches of a properly spreading red oak, indeed, you can seat, brace and shade yourself to perfection.

Ten hours are accounted for in the book; or 10 subjects, or chapters, if you prefer; and all of them full of fine sound. The author I will not say tells you about melody, rhythm, harmony form and the orchestra; rather, she shows how you can learn about them for yourself by listening to music when you are where it is, by meditating about it after you hear it, and by talking about it with your folks and friends.

With "Signposts" goes a notebook in which you write answers to questions. And look out! or before you know it you will be noting down tunes of your own thinking and humming. S. W.

World Problems of Today Explained for Boys and Girls, by Hebe Spaull. London: Student Christian Movement Press. 2s. 6d. net.

Because the problems of the world are not confined to statesmen and politicians, or even to ordinary men and women, but belong in a very real sense to all young people, this readable little book will be found invaluable to boys and girls of today.

Miss Spaull has covered in its 125 pages a very wide field, and has tackled some of the most profound questions which are engaging the nations at the present time, such as Disarmament, Minorities, Unemployment, Race Prejudice, Fascism, Communism, Production and Distribution, etc. In each case her "bird's-eye" view, as she chooses to call it, is a remarkably clear one, and the explanations she gives are concise and logical.

In the chapter on "Competition or Co-operation?" in which the author discusses the possibility of solving world problems through a better understanding of true values, she writes: "Good will, the spirit of co-operation, unselfish service, love, friendship, peace—all these are spiritual qualities. If these spiritual qualities are lacking, negotiations, treaties, acts of Parliament—all these will fail to solve the complicated problems we have been discussing.

How to Identify Trees and Shrubs From Leaves or Twigs in Summer or Winter, by C. T. Prime, M. A., F. L. S. and R. J. Deacock, B. Sc., with 57 drawings from nature by A. J. Deacock. Cambridge: Heffer, 1s. net.

It is not always easy to identify even the common trees and shrubs of one's own country. How many boys and girls, for instance, can name at sight all the different species they see every day?

During the past summer a party of Tasmanians were being taken for a run through Surrey. Their English friends expected them to notice the timbered cottages and flowers, but instead their whole attention was centered on the trees.

"We never see anything at home like that," they said, indicating the many varieties of growth and color massed together in a small wood. "What do you call the dark trees, and those with the silvery leaves?"

Strange as it may seem, the English friends were not sure, and tried to excuse themselves by saying that many trees are so much alike.

"Oh, no!" expostulated the visitors. "Your trees are all completely different, that is why they are so fascinating."

This little book is intended to assist nature lovers to name the commoner specimens of trees and shrubs to be met with in England, by means of tracing them through the "keys" provided. It will be found a delightful companion on a country ramble, or on a walk through city parks and gardens, and being quite small and light is extremely easy to handle.

A Flower Book for the Pocket, by Professor Skene. Oxford University Press. London: Humphrey Milford. 7s. 6d. net.

Professor Skene's Flower Book is the neatest and most charmingly produced volume of its kind we have seen, and one which all lovers of wild plants should carry in their pockets for reference.

It is intended for those who have only a little botanical knowledge; who are interested in the various British wild flowers they come across on their tramps, but who may not be familiar with their names, and for that reason few technical terms are used. D. A. L.

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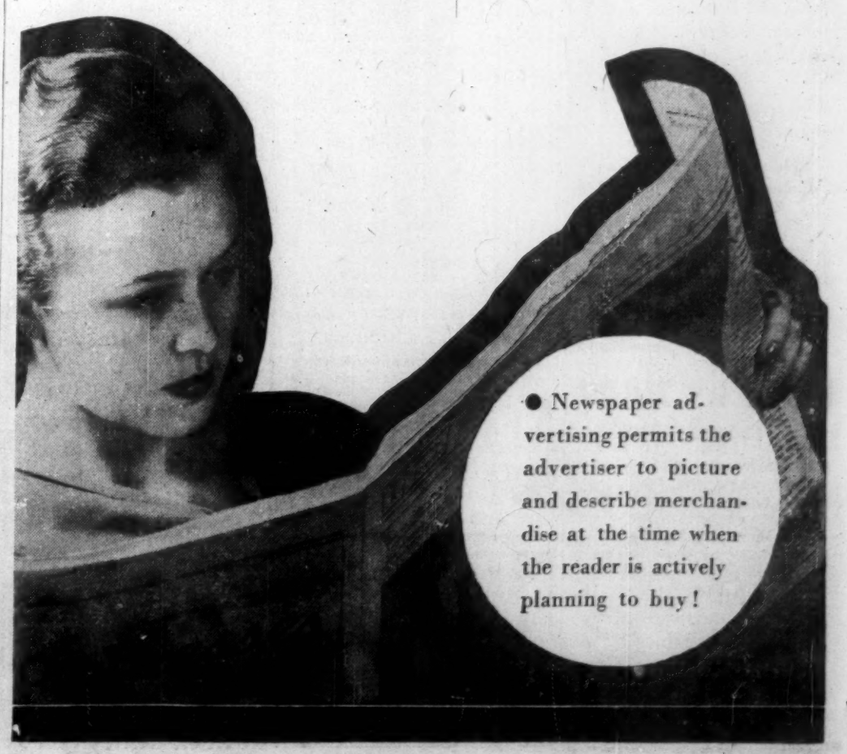

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Autumn Over the Norfolk Broads

THE waterways of Norfolk have a fascination about them at all seasons. Wide, open waters are crowded with boats during the summer months, when sails of every color chase each other down to the horizon. The huge black sails of the Norfolk wherries, and the red and white yachts and tiny sailing boats, skim with the swallows over the blue water.

Under the banks lie houseboats, gay with fresh paint and flowers, while motorboats pass up and down the rivers seeking a new anchorage every night. It is a carefree, somewhat noisy scene, a cheery open-air life for holiday-makers, giving them many happy memories to take back to their homes.

With the passing of summer, the Broads settle down to peace again; and, to those who are sufficiently well housed to withstand the weather, the autumn, and even the winter months, are delightful times to be there.

* * *

AS A RULE, the wind dies away at sundown. But with the first streaks of light in the eastern sky, there is a faint stirring in the reeds, the rustle of the breath of wind that heralds dawn. In the early part of the year this is a signal for small birds to awaken and commence their morning song, a burst of music lasting only a short while before the business of the day begins. Coots, grebes, and moorhens push their way through the reeds, followed by the youngest members of their families; persistent as they always are in their demands for food, thinking that a breakfast given them is much more satisfactory than that sought by themselves. As the light strengthens, flocks of duck can be seen asleep on the open waters outside the reedbeds, rocking gently in the morning breeze, much too comfortable to awaken.

There is little pleasure traffic in these autumn days—scarcely more than the dwellers by the Broad passing to and fro on their lawful occasions. There may be a few punts, poling their way down the channel to the fishing grounds; and every now and then a great wherry will come sailing along, laden with hay or bundles of reeds, or lying low in the water with a cargo of some weight. Wonderful sailing boats are the wherries, drawing little water, and catching such breeze as there is in their immense black mainsails, which tower above the decks. This immense height of sail enables them to catch the wind as it passes over the low-growing trees and bushes along the banks of the rivers. The peak of the sail will often catch a drift of wind, however slight, that will just keep the wherry moving, and thus save hours of weary tramping up and down the deck with the "quant pole"—wherewith, when necessary, the boat is poled to its destination.

* *

AS THE AFTERNOON fades into evening, the fishermen's punts wend their way homeward; and, when the last of these has passed, it is time to get one's own small canoe out and creep round the reeds. Pushing the nose of the boat gently through the thin places, one watches the birds feeding on the water, discovering small parties of duck and waterfowl, busily engaged in searching for their evening meal while daylight lasts.

With dusk, on an autumn evening, comes often a touch of frost, enough to dry the reeds and give them a crisp note in the rustle at sunrise, like the sound of an old-fashioned silk dress. But one has to wait till the sharp, keen frosts of winter have frozen the moisture into icicles to hear that lovely dainty music, like the faint tinkle of silver bells, which comes with the wind at dawn.

M. G. S. B.

Sleeping Moon

THE night is so cool
and still, the moon, it would seem,
is asleep in the stream.

RYUSUI (1691-1758)

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"MOTHER AND CHILD": *From a Painting by Mary Cassatt*

MARY CASSATT was one of the Americans who went abroad in the last quarter of the last century to benefit by the teaching of the Impressionists. From them she learned how to appreciate the magic of light. Her pastels are notable for their luminosity, for the achievement of textural quality in a few skillfully placed strokes.

Mary Cassatt was fond of portraying the mother-and-child theme. Here in this drawing, owned by The Metropolitan Museum, we may observe how humanly, how lovingly she treated her favorite theme. In the sleeves of the mother's costume, we note the crispness and definiteness of design. The child's hair is aglow with warm light.

Under Our Last Persian Moon

WE HAD left Tehran the previous evening in a storm of rain and hail, which had covered the mountain tops with their first sheet of winter-snow. We had slept at a tiny post-house, sixteen miles from the city gates—an unquiet lodging it had proved, for travellers came clattering in all through the early hours of the night, and towards morning the post dashed past, changing horses and speeding forward on its way to Tabriz. The beauty of the night compensated in a measure for wakeful hours; the moon—our last Persian moon—shone out of a clear heaven, its beams glittered on the fields of freshly fallen snow far away on the mountains, and touched with mysterious light the sleeping forms of Persian travellers stretched in rows on the ground in the verandah of the post-house. We were up before the autumnal dawn, and started on our road just as the sun shot over the mountains. Ali Akbar led the way—Ali Akbar, the swiftest rider on the road to Resht—and incidentally our servant. . . .

At last far away, where the road dipped and turned, stood the longed-for clump of trees, clustered round the great caravanserai and the glittering blue-tiled dome of the little mosque. This was not an ordinary post-house, but a stately pile, foursquare, built by some pious person in the reign of Shah Abbas. . . .

Through the low door of the caravanserai we entered the cool vault of the stable which ran all round the garden court. The stable enclosed a square plot of garden, orchard rather, for it was all planted with fruit trees, which, after the manner of Eastern gardens, was elaborately watered by a network of rivulets flowing into a large central tank, roofed over to protect it from the sun.

Thirty-two miles of road lay behind us—thirty-two miles in front—an hour's rest at mid-day did not come amiss.

As we lay in the garden a Persian appeared dressed in the pleated frock-coat and the tall brimless astrakhan hat which are the customary clothes of a gentleman. Round his hat was wrapped a red scarf to protect it from the dust of travelling; the rest of his attire was as spotless as though dust were an unknown quantity to him. He watched us attentively for some minutes, then beckoned us to his room opposite. We rose, still stiff from the saddle, and walked slowly round the court. He greeted us with the calm dignity of bearing that sits as easily on the Oriental as his flowing robes. . . .

"Salaam uleikum!" said our new friend—Peace be with you! and, taking us by the hand, he led us into his room, which was furnished with a mat and a couple of wooden bedsteads. On one of these he made us sit, and set out before us on a sheet of bread a roast chicken, an onion, some salt, a round ball of cheese, and some bunches of grapes; then seeing that we hesitated as to the proper mode of attacking the chicken, he took it in his fingers, delicately pulled apart wings, legs and breast, and motioned us again to eat. He himself was provided with another, to which he at once turned his attention, and thus encouraged, we also fell to. We said farewell to our unknown host, stammering broken phrases of polite Persian. "Out of his great kindness we had eaten an excellent breakfast; the clemency of his nobility was excessive; we hoped that he might carry himself safely to Tehran, and that God would be with him." But though our Persian was poor, gratitude shone on our faces.—From "Persian Pictures," by GERTRUDE BELL. (New York: Boni & Liveright.)

When Sturgeon Leaped in the Kennebec

IT WAS a wonderful place for children, the Cove. Small marvel that my babes loved it, and still hold it as the most desirable place in the world.

The house itself was full of marvels. . . . But the house held only a part of the Cove delights. Outside was the lawn, set with great maples at the exact spot most suitable for hammock and swing, and sloping to the boundary hedge which ran along the river road; Norway spruce, fifteen feet high and eight feet thick, so close and firm that Thomas Burnham, the beloved gardener and factotum, sat on its top at trimming time, as on a wall. The hemlock hedges on either side of the lane leading to the house were even more beautiful.

Behind the house the lawn sloped gently to a long flower bed, a gay ribbon laid between the vivid green of grass and the somber tints of the woods which seemed always to be pressing forward to cross it. It was as if the birches were saying, "Let us come and play, too!" They almost tumbled down the steep little hill in their eagerness.

Dug into the flanks of the hill were mysterious little doors; the smokehouse; the ice-cavern; the winter vegetable store-cupboard. . . .

One came back through the garden, slowly, on account of raspberries and black currants and other pleasant things. If one had time, and the attendant Toddler pulled in that direction, one mounted two short, very positive little granite stairways, and found oneself on a knoll, under great shadowy pines, looking out over the river.

But if it were Boat Morning, one hurried back to one's hammock on the lawn; for a telegram had come saying, "Boat, Henry Richards." . . .

From somewhere far down the river comes a sound, faint but unmistakable.

"She's whistled from Green's Ledges!" says somebody.

A few breathless moments; then from below the bend, close at hand, a long thunderous roar; the beat of paddles; here she comes, the goodly white vessel, a-flutter with homecoming pennons. Captain Jason Collins on the forward deck, brave in gold braid and buttons; leaning over the side, a stalwart figure, waving a handkerchief. . . .

There was plenty of life on the river in those days, beside the Boston Boat, coming and going twice a week. Any day, at any lovely moment, a white sail might flutter round the bend, and a stately schooner make her slow way up, heading for the wharves, where she would take in ice or lumber; or a tug would come snuffing and snorting past, towing a dingy coal barge. Often at night we would see the riding light of thirty schooners in the dark of the reach.

And there were more neighborly things than these. A rowboat might pass, with a young tree or bush stuck up in the bow to catch the breeze. How long since I saw that sight! Sometimes in the stern of the boat sat a trim figure with ample black skirts and snowy apron, holding a parasol aloft; rowed by another figure in shirtsleeves and stovepipe hat; that was Mrs. Wingate coming up from South Gardiner for a day of sewing at the Cove.

Yet another sight I shall not see again. Now and then, as one watched the broad blue stretch of river, quiet and peaceful, there would come a troubling of the waters; they boiled and bubbled up; a huge creature, bent like a bow, sprang into the air, and fell with a tremendous splash, scattering spray in every direction. Even then the leap of a sturgeon was something to remember. Up to then, I had known it only in the *Culprit Fay*. Probably few people read the *Culprit Fay* nowadays, yet still fewer see the sturgeon leap in the Kennebec.

I never saw the Indian encampment of H. R.'s boyhood across the river. Friendly people, they came in summer to make their baskets, and would begin by begging an ash tree or two from the Cove woods. These obtained, cut down and ferried across the river, they set to work, pounding the trunk with mallets turning and twisting it for several days: thus separating and loosening the layers of fibre, which they then peeled off and wove into their excellent baskets.—LAURA E. RICHARDS, in "Stepping Westward." (New York: Appleton.)

"Geese!" Cried the Hired Man

LATE afternoon, October 17—a gray, drizzling sky—and all around the golden maples, the red maples, the brown ash trees, the pears with leaves black and leathery, were already showing their naked upper branches. . . .

Suddenly to the northeast, somewhere behind the flaming hill which was my sugar bush, I heard a loud honking. I straightened up as if galvanized.

"Geese!" cried the hired man from an apple tree, coming down the ladder as fast as he could scramble with his half-loaded sack.

"Geese!" I shouted to my wife.

"Where?" she shouted back from an upper window.

It was a long moment before they appeared. Then the point of the wedge drove out from behind the sugar bush. They were flying high, and some distance away. There must have been at least a hundred. Four or five were flying ahead, tandem, followed by the flock in a perfect >. They were flying west of south, as if headed for Twin Lakes, and they had now ceased honking. Perhaps the honks had been inspired by their first sight of the lakes. They flew for a considerable distance in full view, silhouetted against the gray sky, so we could watch their flight formation. . . .

No two geese maintained their relative speeds, so that the line constantly wavered. Also, the two trailing ends swept outward and forward, and presently all resemblance to a wedge formation had vanished, the entire flock forming a single line as chorus girls do when they end a dance to come down to the footlights. This line, however, wavered and swayed as first one goose, then another, put on speed or lagged behind. It looked exactly as if a long black chain, swaying and undulating, was mysteriously floating down the sky. That formation was maintained until the flock had disappeared into the southwest.

When they had passed, all three watchers sighed. There is something so wild, so free, so splendid, in the flight of these great birds that the spectacle never loses its thrill. Indeed, the thrill increases with the years, as the flights grow fewer. The imagination leaps into the air to join the geese as they go by, shouting down their clanging call, and races with them on steady wingbeat from the Arctic Circle to the Gulf.—WALTER PRICHARD EATON, in "On Yankee Hilltops." (Boston: Wilde.)

Second Blooming

WHAT matter if the roofs are white
And winter signs are looming,
If blue along the garden path
Delphiniums are blooming?
Transcending season, scorning cold,
Though autumn blasts come booming,
Insurgent to drear thoughts of end,
Delphiniums are blooming!

GERTRUDE ALLEN

"Glorify thy Son"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

HE WHO seeks after God finds rich reward in studying the prayers of Christ Jesus recorded in the Scriptures. Though few in number, they are veritable wellsprings of spiritual instruction that raise thought to a diviner sense of existence, selfhood, and sonship. Jesus' words and works attest his unceasing communion with the Father, and his holy example he left for his followers that they likewise might gain inspiration and strength from habitual communion with the divine source of man's being.

Remoteness of time and place has not dimmed the radiance of the beloved Master's prayer (John 17:1), "Father, the hour is come; glorify thy Son, that thy Son also may glorify thee." These words of consecration clearly point to the real man's sacred relationship to his creator; they are reiterated in the longing of every thinking Christian who earnestly endeavors to apprehend the universal significance of the Way-shower's prayer for fulfillment. As the mediator, Christ Jesus prayed for all humanity. When he declared the truths of sinless being, he not only affirmed his own eternal, divine status, but made it possible for every individual to do likewise.

Selfishness in any form was unknown to Jesus, who lived and labored for the salvation of each and all, stressing always the fact that the real man is spiritual, the reflection of the infinite I AM, sinless, immortal, perfect. Through absolute reliance on God, he gained freedom for himself, and opened the way for the liberation of all mankind. To glorify God and His Christ by demonstrating the fatherhood of God and man's divine sonship, thereby blessing the entire human family, was the sole object of Jesus' meditation and mediation.

In "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" Mary Baker Eddy writes (pp. 315, 316): "Wearing in part a human form (that is, as it seemed to mortal view), being conceived by a human mother, Jesus was the mediator between Spirit and the flesh, between Truth and error. Explaining and demonstrating the way of divine Science, he became the way of salvation to all who accepted his word. From him mortals may learn how to escape from evil." Leaving no doubt as to the master Christian's example and method of "demonstrating the way of divine Science," she continues, "The real man being linked by Science to his Maker, mortals need only turn from sin and lose sight of mortal selfhood to find Christ, the real man and his relation to God, and to recognize the divine sonship."

"How to escape from evil" has been men's quest for generations. Countless remedies have been proposed, and many have been tried, only to be found wanting. They failed, because all were based on the testimony of the physical senses which stubbornly assume the reality and substantiality of matter, and accept all the evils such assumption carries in its train. Entirely separate from materialistic theories and systems, Christian Science proclaims contrariwise the glorious facts of all-harmonious spiritual being. Thanks to the discovery of Christian Science, the hour has come when all may share with the Way-shower the bliss of the prayer of spiritual understanding, and enter the upward winding path in which mortal selfhood and sin are lost sight of, in which the real man's spiritual sonship is discerned, and God, divine Love, is glorified as man's only Parent.

It is helpful to note that the Greek verb, translated "to glorify" in the above quotation from John's Gospel, includes the meaning "to bestow dignity, honor, or praise." Do not, then, the Master's words, "Glorify thy Son, that thy Son also may glorify thee," imply that the Son is spiritually fitted to appreciate, and by reflection appropriate, the Father's dignity and honor, and that he understandingly praises the Father? Surely, to glorify the Father by exalting one's concept of true sonship enables one to do the works which the Way-shower said should mark true discipleship.

Neither do we have to wait for a more convenient time to "find Christ, the real man and his relation to God, and to recognize the divine sonship." In this and every hour, through the faithful application of the purely Scriptural teachings of Christian Science, the sick are healed, the sinful are reformed, the sorrowing are comforted, and God is glorified by a host of grateful followers of Christ Jesus. Through the prayer of spiritual affirmation, taught by Jesus and explained in Christian Science, they have found the way that leads to freedom from all that would dishonor the sons of God; and it is for them always to walk in it.

Christian Science nullifies the stifling belief that good must of necessity be slow in coming into human experience, and that rapid deliverance from evil should not be expected. The adherents of this religion of fulfillment joyously accept the divine willingness to bestow all good now.

The prayer of divine understanding, offered by Christ Jesus, Christian Science repeats availingly. It cannot fail, because it affirms that which pleases the Father and magnifies His love, as expressed in the eternal perfection of His spiritual creation. Denying power—yea, existence—to evil of any kind, this prayer of Christly realization enables human consciousness to approximate more and more the Master's humility and might, to immolate a false sense of life in matter, and to consecrate existence to the practical ideal of glorifying the loving Father by exemplifying man's divine sonship.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Russian]

"ПРОСЛАВЬ СЫНА ТВОЕГО"

Перевод с Английского помещенной на этой странице статьи Христианской Науки.

ТОТ кто ищет Бога находит для себя большую пользу от изучения молитв Иисуса Христа, приведенных в Писании. Хотя их имеется немного, но служат они нам настоящим живым источником духовного просвещения, которое возносит наше сознание до более божественного восприятия жизни, нашей самости и нашей сыновности. Слова и дела Иисуса свидетельствуют об его непрерывном общении с Отцом. Свой святой пример он завещал своим последователям, чтобы и они могли, подобно ему, черпать вдохновение и силы в постоянном общении с божественным источником нашего бытия.

Давность времен и отдаленность места событий нисколько не угасили сияния молитвы нашего дорогого Учителя: "Отче! пришел час: прославь Сына Твоего, да и Сын Твой прославит Тебя" (Иоанн 17:1). Эти благоговейные слова ясно нам говорят о священном родстве истинного человека с его Творцом и те же слова повторяет в своем молении каждый мыслящий христианин, действительно желающий проникнуться всемирным значением молении Путеводца, моления о свершении. В качестве посредника, Христос Иисус молился за все человечество. Провозгласив факты безгрешного бытия, он не только заявил о своем личном вечном божественном состоянии, но и предоставил каждому возможность последовать его примеру.

Иисусу было неведомо какое-бы то ни было чувство себялюбия. Он жил и трудился ради спасения всех и каждого, постоянно настаивая на том факте, что истинный человек духовен, отражение бесконечного Я Есмь,—безгрешный, бессмертный, совершенный. Всецело полагаясь на Бога, он завоевал себе свободу и открыл путь ведущий к освобождению всего человечества. Прославлять Бога и Его Христа, доказывая людям отцовство Бога и божественную сыновность человека, тем самым благословляя всю семью человеческую—было единственной целью всех помыслов и посредничества Иисуса.

В "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" Мэри Бэкер Эдди пишет: (стр. 315, 316) "Имея отчасти человеческий образ, (т. е. как это казалось смертному взору) будучи рожден от земной матери, Иисус был посредником между Духом и плотью, между Истиной и заблуждением. Раз'ясняя и доказывая на опыте путь в божественной Науке, он сам стал путем спасения для всех, кто принял его слово. У него смертные могут научиться, как спасаться от зла." Не оставляя места для сомнений относительно примера наставника-Христианина и его способа доказывать на опыте "путь в божественной Науке," она продолжает: "Истинный человек будучи соединен через Науку со своим Творцом, смертные должны лишь отвернуться от греха и потерять из виду смертную самость, для того, чтобы найти Христа, истинного человека и его отношение с Богом, и признать божественную сыновность."

"Как спасаться от зла" было желанием многих поколений рода людского. Для этого были предложены бесчисленные средства и многие из них были испробованы лишь только для того, чтобы выяснить их непригодность. Они оказались несостоятельными, потому что были основаны на показаниях телесных чувств, которые упорно приписывают материи реальность и сущность и соглашаются принять все то зло, которое тянет за собой эта предпосылка. Совершенно отделенная от материалистических теорий и систем, Христианская Наука провозглашает наоборот лучезарные факты все-гармоничного духовного бытия. Благодаря открытию Христианской Науки наступил час, когда все смогут испытывать вместе с Путеводцем блаженство молитвы духовного постижения и смогут вступить на путь спиралью ведущий ввысь, путь, где смертная самость и грех теряются из виду, где становится видимой духовная сыновчость истинного человека, где Бог, божественная Любовь, прославляется, как единственный Родитель человека.

Полезно отметить, что греческий глагол, переведенный словом "прославлять" в вышеупомянутой выдержке из Евангелия от Иоанна заключает в себе следующие понятия: "Величать, почитать, или восхвалять." Спрашивается поэтому—слова учителя "прославь Сына Твоего, да и Сын Твой прославит Тебя" не означают-ли они, что Сын духовно готов оценить и через отражение, приобрести величие и славу Отца, и что он сознательно восхваляет Отца? Прославляя Отца, благодаря нашему более возвышенному пониманию нашей истинной сыновности, мы можем творить те дела, которыми, как сказал Путеводец должно быть отмечено настоящее ученичество.

Нет также надобности ждать более подходящего времени "для того, чтобы найти Христа, истинного человека и его отношение с Богом и признать божественную сыновность." Сейчас и в любое время, через последовательное применение чисто-библейского учения Христианской Науки больные исцеляются, грешники исправляются, скорбящие получают утешение, Бог прославляется самом благодарных последователей Христа Иисуса. Через молитву духовного утверждения, которой учит Иисус и которую об'ясняет Христианская Наука они находят путь, ведущий к освобождению от всего, что может обесславить сынов Божиих. Им остается только всегда следовать по этому пути.

Христианская Наука уничтожает давящее нас верование, что добро приходит к нам не иначе, как медленно и что быстрого избавления от зла ожидать не следует. Но приверженцы этой религии совершения радостно принимают божественную волю одарить людей благом теперь-же.

Христианская Наука повторяет успешно молитву божественного постижения, дарованную Христом Иисусом. Молитва эта не может не исполниться, потому, что она утверждает то, что приятно Богу и восхваляет Его любовь, выраженную в вечном совершенстве Его духовной вселенной. Не признавая власти какого-бы то ни было зла, больше того—не признавая существования зла, молитва Христова осуществления дает человеку возможность приблизиться к смирению и могуществу Учителя, пожертвовать ложным чувством жизни в материи, и посвятить свою жизнь практическому идеалу прославления нашего любящего Отца через олицетворение божественной сыновности.

Справки относительно литературы по Христианской Науки на этом языке могут быть получаемы путем письменного обращения к Издательскому Обществу Христианской Науки, (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.).

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Market Most Attention in Stock Market • Specialties Again Attract

Listed Stock Quotations

Trading Prices on N.Y. Stock Exchange

Market Trading Is Irregular In Active Dealings

By Forrest Price

It wasn't a one way market.

Stocks went both up and down without either bullish or bearish influence.

Short traders were apparently waiting for something to happen. They were to take profits when opportunity offered.

The trend was moderately upward in the early part of today's session. As some good gains were recorded there was selling, and the tone became irregular.

About 1,900,000 shares changed hands.

The specialties again made a bid for first place in the dealings. Some made new peaks for the year.

The rails ruled firm for most part with Union Pacific, Nickel Plate and good gains.

Among the specialties the Spicer Manufacturing issues were prominent in the rise, the preferred recording an advance of more than 4 points at one time.

Western Union again attracted some attention by rising to a new high with a gain of more than 2 points.

Another prominent gainer was Wilson preferred showing an advance at one time of 3½.

Barker Bros. preferred managed to run up 4½ points at one time to a new high. Acme Steel rose 3 points to a new high. Midland Steel preferred, Allis-Chalmers and Montgomery Ward were firm. But all of these gains were not held. There was considerable afternoon profit-taking.

Among the prominent losers were Consolidated Railway & Light. United Elliott-Fisher, U. S. Smelting, Anaconda, General Printing and National Lead B.

U. S. Governments were much mixed. Foreign issues were somewhat irregular.

The Italo-Ethiopian war has not influence as a stock market factor. It considered unlikely that Canada would have changed its policy had a general war been in the making. And evidently it is not thought that England and Italy are likely to come into combat.

Markets at a Glance

By the Associated Press

New York

Stocks: Irregular; selective buying features.

Bonds: Irregular; U. S. Governments lower.

Curb: Steady; specialties higher.

Foreign Exchanges: Improved; sterling pardons.

Cotton: Barely steady; foreign and southern selling.

Sugar: Higher; trade covering.

Chicago

Wheat: Firm; strained European conditions.

Corn: Easier; new receipts increasing.

Cattle: Steady to weak; top $13.

Hogs: Strong to 10c higher; top $10.90.

Foreign

London—Irregularity developed on the stock exchange today. Operations lacking an incentive for fresh business owing to the obscured international outlook, realized occasionally while offered favorites for sale. Rubber shares offered freely but other sections declined. The market closed easy.

Egyptian frontier bank shares dropped sharply on the Bourse today as a result of the continued their slump as a result of deadlock in conciliation efforts. The selling tendency sent international bank shares, chemical and coal issues lower. The closing was heavy.

Berlin—Weak opening with only a small turnover. Prices became irregular on the Bourse. Dullness developed, and quotations closed at their lowest levels of the day.

Dividend Declarations

Accumulated

Company	Rate	Payable	Stock of Record
Emerson Portland Ce-	$2.50	Nov. 1	Oct. 23
The Fair pf	$2.50	Nov. 1	Oct. 23
Commonwealth Edison Co	Initial $1 pf	Nov. 15	Nov. 4
Iron Steel & Wire	$1.75	Jan 15	
Kobacker Stores pf	$1.75	Jan 15	
Maytag (Del) & Co	50c M	Oct. 31	Oct. 25
Nat Biscuit Co	40c Q	Dec. 2	Nov. 8
Do pf	$1.75 Q	Nov. 30	Nov. 20
The Fair pf	$1.75 Q	Nov. 30	Nov. 15
Atlantic Steel pf	$1.50 Q	Nov. 1	Oct. 21
Fidelity Fund Co pf	$1.75 Q	Nov. 1	Oct. 21
Klein (Emil) & Co	25c Q	Nov. 1	Oct. 21
Do pf	$1.75 Q	Dec. 20	Dec. 10
Do pf	$1.75 Q	Mar. 20	Mar. 10
Louisiana Pac pf	$1.50 Q	Jan. 20	Jan. 10
Solvay Process	25c Q	Nov. 15	Nov. 1
Do	50c Q	Nov. 15	Nov. 1
Winnipeg Elec		Oct. 21	

Hide Futures

	Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg.
December	12.40	12.40	12.35	12.35	—.10
May	12.40	12.40	12.35	12.35	—.13

American Water Works

Output of electric energy by the electric properties of American Water Works & Electric Co. for the week ended Oct. 12 has been estimated at 26,200,000 kilowatt hours, an increase of 26.2 per cent over the corresponding week of 1934.

Bank of Netherlands Rate Cut

AMSTERDAM, Oct. 17 (AP)—The Bank of the Netherlands has reduced its discount rate to 2 per cent from 3 per cent.

General Electric Company Reports Business Uplift

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 17—Reasons for the increase in profits which this month will report apparently is to be found in its report of increased earnings.

The company reports a gain of 23 per cent in net sales billed during the first nine months of 1935, compared with the corresponding period last year.

Until the company also reports an increase of nearly 47 per cent in profits available for dividends.

Sales billed during the first nine months amounted to $149,173,275. This compares with $121,735,123 for the corresponding period of 1934.

Net profits for the first nine months of this year footed up to $17,205,332, compared with $11,714,247 available for the common stock for the year before. Earnings a share were 60 cents compared with 41 cents.

Gerard Swope, president, said that last year three dividends of 15 cents each were paid on the special stock out of earnings for the nine months, while this year there was no such deduction from earnings, as provision had been made last year for the final payment on retirement of common stock on April 15. This was equivalent to almost 7 cents a share for the nine months.

The dividend of 20 cents a share payable on Oct. 31 will go to 180,816 stockholders, making a total dividends of 80 cents a share for the first three quarters of 1935, compared with 45 cents paid for the corresponding period of 1934. Stockholders number 2080 more than a year ago.

A comparative statement of sales and earnings for the nine months follows:

	1935	1934
Net sales billed	$149,173,275	$121,735,123
Less: Cost of sales other charges	137,917,593	112,326,954
Gen. inc. from sales	11,255,681	9,408,169
Oth. inc. charges	5,949,651	5,217,382
Prof. avail. for div. and sund. charges	17,205,332	13,645,551
Less: Cash div. on special stock		1,931,303
Profit avail for div on com. stock	$17,205,332	$11,714,247

Orders received in the first nine months of 1935 amounted to $143,945,105, compared with $132,613,943 for the nine months last year, an increase of 20 per cent.

Money Markets

New York Quotations

	Today	Last Prev.	Yr. ago
Call loans	4½%	4½%	1%
Stock Exch.			
Curb Exch.	¾%	1¼%	1½%
Renewal rate	4%	4%	1½%
Commercial paper	60-90	60-90	30
4-6 months			

Bankers Acceptance Market

	Today	Last Prev.	Yr. ago
60-90 days	¾	¾	½
4-6 months	¾	¾	½

London Quotations

	Today	Last Prev.	Yr. ago
Short bills	½ 9-16	½ 9-16	½
3 months	½ 9-16	½ 9-16	½
Bar silver	24d	24d	20 5-8d
Bar gold	141s 6d	141s 7½d	140s 3d

Boston Quotations

	Today	Last Prev.	Yr. ago
Call money	1½@2%	1½%	1½%
Com paper	3	3	1½@2%
Time money			

Leading Central Bank Rates

Atlanta	2%
Boston	2%
Chicago	2%
Cleveland	2%
Kansas City	2%
New York	2%
Philadelphia	2%
Richmond	2%
St. Louis	2%
San Francisco	2%
Amsterdam	2%
Berlin	3½%
Berne	1½%
Brussels	2½%
Bucharest	4%
Budapest	4%
Copenhagen	2½%
Lisbon	3%
London	2%
Madrid	5%
Oslo	3%
Paris	2%
Prague	3%
Rome	3%
Stockholm	2½%
Tokyo	3.65
Vienna	4

Foreign Exchange Rates

Current quotations of foreign exchange compare with the last previous figures as follows:

Europe	Today	Last Prev.	Parity
Sterling, Demand	$4.93½	$4.93½	$4.8397
Cables	4.93¾	4.93¾	4.8397
Belgium—franc	.1682	.1682	.1669
France—franc	.0659	.0659	.0661
Switz'd—franc	.3230	.3230	.3267
Italy—lira	.0516	.0516	.0526
Holland—florin	.4924	.4922	.4933
Germany—mark	.3977	.3977	.4037
Sweden—krona	.2531	.2531	.2680
Denmark—krone	.2411	.2408	.2437
Norway—krone	.2465	.2465	.2487
Spain—peseta	.13969	.13969	.1927
Czechoslovakia	.0296½	.0296½	.0299
Austria—schilling	.2081½	.2081½	.2029
Greece—drachma	.0114	.0114	.0118
Poland—zloty	.1887	.1887	.1881
Hungary—pengo	.2228	.2228	.2241
Portugal—escudo	.0446½	.0446½	.0448
Yugoslavia—dinar	.0223	.0223	.0225

South America			
Argentina—peso	.3373	.3373	.7187
Brazil—milreis	.0600	.0600	.0923
Peru—sol	.2050	.2050	.2475
Uruguay—peso	.8650	.8650	.1.7510
Far East			
India—rupee	.2977	.2972	.3440
China—Yuan	.2789	.2783	.4150
Hong Kong—dol	.5041	.5025	.4350
Shanghai—dol	.3064	.3063	.3250
Straits Settlements—dol	.5769	.5769	.5613
Philippine Islands—peso	.4984	.4987½	.5000
Canada—dollar	.9858	.9858	.9999
Mexico—peso	.2855	.2855	.4449

*Currency in China—cents per silver dollar for Hong Kong—cents per Shanghai tael.

Valuation of the Dollar

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 17—The following table, showing the purchasing power of the dollar in cents, of the following countries, based on the most recent foreign exchange quotations, as compared with the par of exchange, is published by the French franc on the basis of 100 cents:

	Oct.	Oct.	Oct.
	17	10	3
High	100.6	100.6	100.6
Low	100.1	100.1	100.1
Last	100.6	100.6	100.6
Par	100.0	100.0	100.0

Treasury Statement

WASHINGTON, Oct. 17 (AP)—The position of the Treasury on Oct. 15 was: Receipts, $16,022,661; expenditures, $18,166,565; net balance, $1,168,666,975; customs receipts for the fiscal year (July 1 to date), $41,107,695; expenditures, $41,189,945; net deficit, $82,240,726; gross debt, $28,703,130,396; decrease of cash operations for the week, $15,646,345; receipts from processing taxes, $1,136,392,260; expenditures, $1,136,392,260; net deficit, $1,343,237,626.

Wheat Prices Range Upward at Chicago

CHICAGO, Oct. 17 (AP)—Stirred by tense European political conditions, wheat quotations ranged upward most of the time today.

Highest prices of the day for wheat were reached in late dealings, but were not fully held. Enlarged interest was reported for Canadian wheat.

Wheat closed firm, 1 cent to 2 cents above yesterday's finish, December 102¼-⅝, corn ½ to ⅝ up, and provisions at 2 cents to 12 cents decline.

Chicago Board

(Reported by Thomson & McKinnon, Boston)

	Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg.
Dec.	101½	102¾	101¼	102¼-⅝	+1.01¼
May	101½	103	101¼	102¾	+1.01¼
July	91⅞	92¼	91⅛	91⅝	+.01¼
	Corn				
Dec.	69¼	69¼	68¾	68¾	+¾
May	69¼	69¼	68¾	68¾	+¾
July	69¼	69¼	68¾	68¾	+¾
	Oats				
Dec.	27⅞	27⅞	27¼	27¼	+¼
May	28⅜	28⅜	28	28	+¼
July	28⅜	28⅜	28	28	+¼
	Rye				
Dec.	51½	51½	50¾	50¾	+.01¼
May	51¾	51¾	51⅛	51⅛	+.01¼
July	51¾	51¾	51⅛	51⅛	+.01¼
	Winnipeg Wheat				
	High	Low	Last	Chg.	
December	96⅞	96¼	96⅜	+.01¼	
May	96⅞	96¼	96⅜	+.01¼	

Hide Prices

	Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg.
December	12.40	12.40	12.35	12.35	—.13
May	12.40	12.40	12.35	12.35	—.13

Cotton Prices

(Reported by Thomson & McKinnon, Boston)

New York

	Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg.
October	10.87	10.87	10.77	10.77	—.08
December	10.84	10.88	10.74	10.78—08	
January	10.84	10.88	10.74	10.78—08	
March	10.80	10.93	10.82	10.88—08	
May	10.87	10.97	10.87	10.92—08	
Spots 11.50, off 10 points. Tone at close quiet.					

New Orleans

	Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg.
October	10.78	10.78	10.72	10.73	—.07
December	10.84	10.84	10.72	10.78	—.07
January	10.88	10.88	10.80	10.83	—.06
March	10.93	10.93	10.84	10.87	—.06
May	10.93	10.93	10.84	10.87	—.06
Tone at close steady.					

Liverpool

	Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg.
December	6.15	6.15	6.13	6.13	—.03
January	6.04	6.04	6.01	6.01	—.03
March	6.06	6.06	6.03	6.03	—.03
May	6.04	6.04	6.01	6.01	—.03
Tone at close: Quiet.					

Cotton Prices Easier

NEW YORK, Oct. 17 (AP)—Cotton was confined largely to trade hedging and commission house buying today with business in the early session the lightest in weeks and prices showing little change from recent levels. Subsequently, however, December contracts sold off 25 points and other months from 20 to 25 points expand 2 o'clock.

Incorporated Investors Net

Total net assets of Incorporated Investors on Sept 30 were $77,300,000 as compared with $77,200,000 on June 30, after deducting Dec. 31, 1934, estimated taxes on unrealized profits of $16,400,000 and $16.40 on each of the 3,377,000 shares outstanding.

Ken-Rad Corp. Pay Up 10c

OWENSBORO, Ky.—The Ken-Rad Corporation, manufacturer of radio tubes, declared an extra dividend of 10c a share, payable Dec. 31 to stock of record Dec. 21. This is the largest per roll in its history, and compares with 5c paid in each of the last four quarters. Previously 20c was regularly paid.

Bond Averages

(Compiled by the Associated Press)

	Wednesday	Month ago	Year ago	10 Rails	10 Utils	10 Indust	40 Bonds
Rails Indust	89.3	99.8	98.0	97.2	97.2	97.2	97.2
Utilities	84.5	84.6	84.0	67.8	67.8	67.8	67.8
40 Bonds	97.4	100.0	98.7	78.6	78.6	78.6	78.6
1935 high	89.4	92.3	84.5	84.5	84.5	84.5	84.5
1935 low	74.5	73.7	68.2	68.2	68.2	68.2	68.2
1934 high	101.1	101.9	102.9	102.9	102.9	102.9	102.9
1934 low	84.5	84.5	84.5	64.6	64.6	64.6	64.6
1933 high	110.7	1935 low		108.3	1935 low		108.3
1933 low	104.4	1935 high		104.4	1935 high		104.4

	Wednesday	10 Low-Yield Bonds
Month ago		109.2
Year ago		110.0
1934 high		107.1
1934 low		99.1
1933 high		86.5

Credit Sales Continue Rise

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 17—The National Retail Credit Association announces that collections and credit sales increased 20 per cent in September, but the increase was not as great as in August. Reporting stores with credit sales of $100,000 or more, and fixed charge but before all expenses, the association said that for the month collections were represented in reporting stores from 47 cities. The average increase in collections was 4.5 per cent, and in credit sales 8.5 per cent.

Shawinigan Water & Power

The Shawinigan Water & Power Company reports, for the month of September, gross revenue of $1,615,000, compared with $1,577,000 for the corresponding period last year. Net revenue for the month was $1,077,000, against $1,044,799 in the first nine months of 1934.

| Closing Prices | | | | |

Business and Industry

Commerce Secretary Says National Income Up 5 to 10 P. C.

Commerce and Finance

Unemployment Is Negligible, Trade Booms in Sweden

STOCKHOLM (AP)—Sweden, with a steady improvement in national economy, and with depression psychology a thing of the past, has been host of late to dozens of foreign journalists who are charged with analysis of just how Sweden has regained a hold of prosperity.

Registered unemployment in Sweden is now less than 50,000, or less than 1 per cent of Sweden's population of 6,000,000.

Sweden's capital goods industries have, moreover, shown tremendous improvement and as far back as May of this year had an index of 115, or the average rating of 1929, the prosperity year.

Import Surplus Expands

Increased purchasing power for Sweden has been one important result, with a more than 100 per cent increase in sale of American automobiles included in the loosening of Swedish purse strings.

During the firts six months of 1935 the imports of automobiles more than doubled, totaling 34,413,000 kroner (about $8,500,000) in value as compared with 16,237,000 kronor for the firts six months of 1934.

Sweden's import surplus has increased proportionately, to 104,500,000 kronor (about $26,000,000) at the end of June this year as compared with an import surplus of only 41,600,000 kronor at the end of the first half year of 1934.

Swedish imports from the United States during the first three months of this year totaled approximately 40,000,000 kronor (about $10,000,000) as compared with 28,163,000 kronor for the same period in 1934, with the increase chiefly due to increased purchases of American automobiles and parts.

Reasons for Gains

This continued improvement in economic position is still being credited by economists and observers to the unique position of the kingdom as regards natural wealth for export, such as timber and minerals; to the ready market which has prevailed for Swedish exports; to a restoration of public confidence; and to a "depression policy" which has made good use of public works projects in relieving unemployment.

An unusually easy money market still prevails, and Swedish banks now have record holdings of foreign exchange. Preliminary estimates as to actual receipts and expenditures in the current budget (1934-35) indicates a surplus of revenue of 22,400,000 kronor (about $5,500,000) achieved through increased income from railways, customs, and government monopolies on tobacco and liquor.

At present, it is agreed, only a breakdown in international recovery can retard Sweden's progress during the balance of 19355, while the threat of war in other parts of the world carries certain hopes for an improvement in Swedish trade.

Business Booming For Piano Makers

CHICAGO, Oct. 17 (AP)—Piano makers joined in a merry symphony of booming business today.

They pointed to sharply increased production to support their claim that the instrument was moving back to its time-honored place in the parlor.

The theme was the report of the National Piano Manufacturers Association of America, Inc., that shipments for the first nine months of 1935 were 23 per cent greater than in the corresponding period of 1934, 91 per cent over 1933, 115 per cent above 1932, and 6 per cent ahead of 1931. Solo passages from Chicago manufacturers included:

"We're practically working a 24-hour day."

"This year is especially good."

"We had the biggest August in the last 10 years."

These were among the reasons advanced for the pickup:

A more comfortable economic state afforded opportunities to purchase pianos and begin long-deferred musical educations.

Stay-at-home habits fostered by the depression resulted in the study of music as a means of home entertainment.

Musical programs over the radio, paradoxically enough, spurred the individual urge to play for enjoyment or in preparation for a professional career.

Miners Protest Giving Pedigree of Silver Ore

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES—"If the Government doesn't care where the gold comes from that it buys, it shouldn't be so persnickity about silver," declare indignant miners in these parts who are forced to furnish a pedigree sans tailings dumps and ponds for their "Bryan bits" before Washington deigns to purchase them.

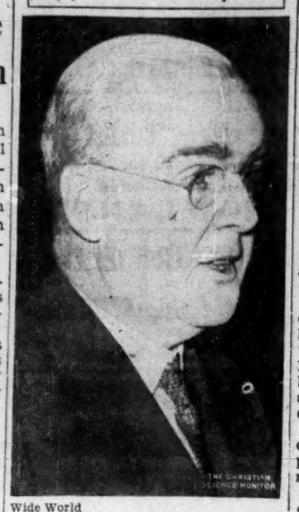
Discrimination against the private life of silver ore before it reaches its final fineness is charged by thrifty members of the Inyo-Mono Mining Association and the Mining Association of the Southwest who gathered at Bishop, Calif., for a recent to-do about silver affairs.

These miners would retrieve silver from nasty old dumps, just like gold is recovefed, and proffer it to Treasury buyers at newly broken ore rates, just like gold is.

But it seems that a Treasury ruling refuses to pay current silver prices for the makings of future "iron men" taken from mine waste heaps.

When asked why such a ruling should be in effect, Robert Linton, vice-president of the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce, thought an explanation—but not a defense—might lay in the fact that "as far as gold is concerned the Government is the sole purchaser, while silver is more of a commodity which the Government pays for at a rate higher than the market calls for."

Opposes Steel Pay Rise



Wide World

Ernest T. Weir
Chairman of the National Steel Corp.

Weir Says Increase In Steel Pay Rolls Would Hurt Business

PITTSBURGH, Oct. 17 (AP)—Movements for increased wages, overshadowing other recent developments in the steel industry, brought the comment today from Ernest T. Weir that pay boosts just now "couldn't help business."

Mr. Weir, chairman of the National Steel Corporation, was the only executive who would comment publicly on the question, which was brought into the open by requests for higher pay from employee representation groups of Jones & Laughlin and the American Sheet & Tin Plate Company, a U. S. Steel subsidiary.

"The industry as a whole certainly is in no position at this time to absorb an increase in wages," Mr. Weir said. "A raise would have to be passed on in higher prices and such a step certainly couldn't help business. In fact it would be more likely to react the other way."

It was Mr. Weir who brought about a general 15 per cent wage increase for steel workers in 1933 by notifying other members of the Iron and Steel Institute of his intention to boost his employees' pay that much. The institute says the average wage now prevailing in the mills is only 5 per cent below the peak levels of 1929.

Mr. Weir said what the men want is more money each week in their pay envelopes, rather than more cents per hour, and that this could come only with a business pickup.

He added that his industry is suffering from a lack of "general confidence" which he thought "is very justified because of the political situation."

Colorado Aqueduct Borrows From RFC

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES, Oct. 17—Providing additional financing for the Colorado River Aqueduct project, the board of directors of the Metropolitan Water District has accepted a bid from the Reconstruction Finance Corporation on a $12,096,000 block of water district bonds.

The funds, which will be derived from this bond sale, will be sufficient to carry forward aqueduct construction until about Jan. 1, 1936, it was estimated by district engineers.

The RFC bid provided for an interest rate of 5 per cent. It was pointed out, however, that under an agreement between the government corporation and the water district, 1 per cent of this interest is rebated to the district, making the net interest rate only 4 per cent.

Price War Threat Seen In Heavy Tire Discounts

NEW YORK, Oct. 17 (AP)—A price war in automobile tires is threatened here it is reported in tire trade circles, because of heavy discounts offered to commercial interests operating large fleets of delivery cars and trucks.

Quotations offered such users, it was said, involved reductions ranging as high as 50 per cent plus 20 per cent off list. Thus in some cases the cuts amounted to 70 per cent.

Authorities in the trade asserted that the price cutting movement has been confined so far to the New York area, and manufacturing interests were said to believe that the unfavorable competitive situation would be eased before the price cutting wave extended into other centers.

Roper Sees Most Encouraging Sales Aspect Since 1929

NEW YORK, Oct. 17 (AP)—Secretary Roper predicted today the nation's income would increase 5 to 10 per cent in 1935 from 1934's nearly $50,000,000,000.

Addressing the National Sales Executive's Conference, the Commerce Secretary summarized the business situation to show the "most encouraging sales pictures which have existed since 1929."

Not only is national income increasing this year, Mr. Roper said, but consumer confidence has been "steadily in the ascendancy since 1933" and "there is nothing on the business horizon which indicates an adverse change in the trend" of income.

"Income figures, more than any others, spell purchasing power and purchasing power means responsive markets," the Secretary asserted.

"Let us take, for instance, agricultural income. Cash income from sales of farm products has risen steadily. . . . The total farm cash income in 1934 (including benefit payments) was more than 47 per cent above that for 1932. In the first eight months of this year total farm cash income was 9 per cent greater than for the corresponding period of 1934. . . .

"Labor income . . . accounted for 65 per cent of the national income paid out in 1929. It has risen again to 67 per cent of the income paid out in 1934. In other words, a larger share of our national income was being paid out in salaries and wages in 1934 than in 1929."

FORT WORTH, Texas, Oct. 17 (AP)—Economic conditions throughout the country on the average are good, Jesse H. Jones, chairman of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, said today.

"RFC operations," Mr. Jones said, "will continue to decrease as recovery increases. Conditions are fast getting to be normal, except as to the unemployment problem, which will be tedious in solving. RFC collections continue surprisingly good, which is further evidence conditions are improving."

Cotton Crop Control To Continue Despite Adverse Tax Ruling

JACKSON, Miss., Oct. 17 (AP)—Predicting an adjusted payment of 1½ cents a pound to co-operating cotton growers this year, in addition to the 12-cent guarantee, Oscar Johnston, head of the AAA cotton pool, told a crowd of several thousands here at the annual Mississippi State Fair that the AAA cotton control program would continue even if the U. S. Supreme Court should invalidate the processing tax and the Bankhead Act.

Invalidation of the laws by the Supreme Court, Mr. Johnston said, would merely mean that Congress will have to find other means of financing the program.

He declared that Secretary of Agriculture Wallace plans to begin signing long-term crop control program contracts "within the next few weeks."

If the Supreme Court finds the processing tax unconstitutional, Mr. Johnston said, "this need not affect the program of the Department of Agriculture, but will impose on Congress the duty of finding constitutional methods of raising funds with which to pay the producers in accord with contract obligations."

The outcome of the Supreme Court's deliberations on constitutinoality of the Bankhead Act "is of no particular significance," Mr. Johnston asserted, for "the present program, providing an adjustment payment upon all cotton sold by co-operating producers, will offer sufficient incentive to bring about almost 100 per cent co-operation in the department's program without the necessity of compulsion."

Bank Clearings For Week Higher

NEW YORK, Oct. 17 (AP)—Another substantial increase in bank clearings for the last week over the corresponding periods last year and 1933 was reported by Dun & Bradstreet.

The total for the 22 leading cities in the United States for the week ended Wednesday, Oct. 16, was $4,968,034,000, compared with $4,188,838,000 a year ago, an increase of 20.6 per cent. For the preceding week, the advance was 25.0 per cent.

At New York City clearings were $3,168,372,000, an increase of 25.5 per cent over the amount reported last year, while the aggregate for centers outside of New York City of $1,799,662,000 was 12.9 per cent higher.

Five of 21 Basic Industries Seen Topping Postwar Output in 1935

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

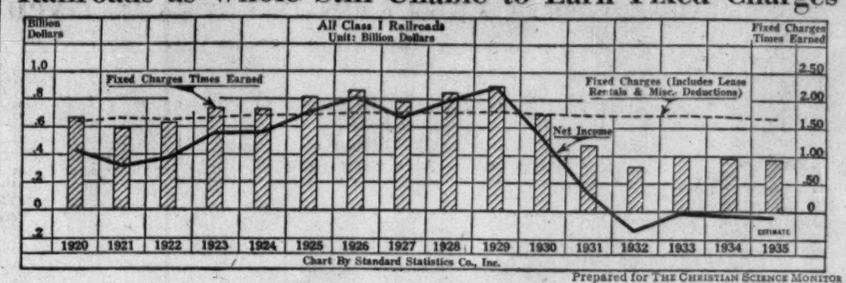
NEW YORK, Oct. 17—Only five of the nation's basic industries are expected by Standard Statistics to increase production this year or equal the postwar high. These industries are wool, rayon, cigarettes, electric power and shoes.

The following table compares production figures in 21 large industries, giving the postwar high, depression low and estimated output this year:

		Post-War High		Depression Low		Estimated 1935	% 1935 of Post-War High
Wool consumption	pounds	1922	406,200,000	1932	240,900,000	468,000,000	115.0
Rayon consumption	pounds	1935	240,000,000	1930	117,200,000	240,000,000	100.0
Cigarettes	*units	1935	135,500,000	1932	103,580,000	135,500,000	100.0
Electric power output	*kwh	1929	90,084,428	1932	76,885,248	90,000,000	99.9
Shoes	pairs	1929	361,402,000	1930	304,170,000	358,000,000	99.0
Petroleum	*barrels	1929	1,007,323	1932	785,159	960,000	95.2
Sugar deliveries	tons	1930	5,677,594	1934	5,177,857	5,307,000	93.6
Cotton consumption	bales	1927	7,168,000	1932	4,915,000	5,500,000	76.7
Silk consumption	pounds	1925	82,400,000	1934	61,400,000	63,200,000	75.8
Autos and trucks	units	1929	5,359,600	1932	1,370,000	3,800,000	70.9
Auto tires	casings	1928	72,000,000	1932	40,000,000	47,500,000	66.0
Zinc	tons	1926	638,533	1932	213,531	420,000	65.8
Bituminous coal	tons	1926	574,000,000	1932	310,000,000	360,000,000	62.7
Cigars	*units	1920	8,096,000	1933	4,345,000	4,700,000	58.1
Steel ingots	tons	1929	56,433,000	1932	13,681,000	32,500,000	57.5
Carloadings	cars	1929	52,827,925	1932	28,179,952	31,230,000	55.9
Anthracite coal	tons	1923	93,339,000	1933	49,400,000	52,000,000	55.5
Lead	tons	1926	696,000	1932	277,435	360,000	51.7
Copper	tons	1929	1,026,348	1934	232,299	310,000	30.4
Building awards	*dollars	1928	6,628,286	1933	1,255,700	1,650,000	24.9
Railroad equipment:							
Capital	*dollars	1929	1,059,000	1933	103,947	140,000	13.2
Maintenance	*dollars	1920	2,422,000	1933	820,995	1,035,000	40.2

*Thousands.

Railroads as Whole Still Unable to Earn Fixed Charges



Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

The trend of railroad fixed charge coverage, fixed charges expressed in dollars and net income is traced above from 1920 to date, with the current year estimated.

Despite the changes of the last two decades, the railroads are still indispensable to the nation's economy. Transportation services performed by the various competitive agencies are, and no doubt will remain, essentially supplementary, though gradually increasing.

There is no substitute for the railroad where rapid, long-haul freight movement in large volume is required, and at least 70 per cent of all tonnage should continue to move by rail. A much closer co-ordination with nonrail carrier agencies, however, is expected by competent observers over the longer future.

The World's Business

Neglecting Economic Causes of War

Excerpts from a paper which the writer read four years ago, Dec. 30, 1931, before the American Political Science Association may be apposite to the present discussion on the economic causes of the conflict in Africa.

TO HAVE any meaning at all in a money economy the word mercantilism, it seems to me, should have been endowed with something connoting the precious metals. This was the gospel according to Thomas Mun, whose work, "England's Treasure by Forragn Trade, or the Ballance of our Forragn Trade is the Rule of our Treasure," may be regarded as the text of sixteenth-century mercantilism. Mun said that we must ever observe the rule "to sell more to strangeers yearly than we consume of theirs in value." The object was the collection of treasure, not necessarily as an end in itself, but as the best means of buttressing the power of the state. It was a beggar-my-neighbor policy—beggary, peculiarly enough, being regarded as the deprivation of the coveted treasure. . . .

Modern conditions differ from the conditions in operation at the time of Thomas Mun. Many more methods of commercial intercourse are in vogue than that of selling goods for gold. A nation need not necessarily import gold in payment for the excess goods exported. Sending tourists abroad to buy foreign goods on the spot is one alternative. Another is the import of promises at some future time to pay, or selling goods on credit.

Tariffs would not be regarded as so mischievously high if these other means of payments were availed of sufficiently to make international settlements. But they bulk very high when, in addition to refusing goods, the creditor high tariffists refuse, as in the last two years they have been refusing, to receive these "invisible imports" in lieu of gold. For the effect has been to deprive the debtors of gold. The stream became a torrent when as the culmination of these conditions the creditor high tariffists were compelled to import the confidence of debtors as expressed in debtors' capital. Creditor high tariffists' vaults have consequently become "stuffed with bullion." France and the United States between them have accumulated nearly three quarters of the world's gold stock.

A modern Thomas Mun in either France or the United States would rub his hands gleefully over such a successful achievement of mercantilism. In obeying the "rule of our treasure," those two countries accumulated world power. . . .

* * *

The accumulation of political power arising out of high tariffs is only one side of the picture. Perhaps of equal interest is the effect on those countries that have been deprived of it. Clearly these are the countries most exposed to a foreign trade economy. Great Britain and Japan have been mentioned by other speakers. Perhaps succeeding speakers might mention the special situation of Germany and the potential situation of Italy. But I will restrict myself to Great Britain and Japan, partly in order to follow the lead, partly because their response to the new mercantilism is now filling the newspapers.

Free trade used to be as much in the bones of the Briton as the Monroe Doctrine is in the bones of the American. Perhaps on only one item in my early dietary in England was there a preferance for the British product based on sentiment. I refer to meat, notably beef, and for this preference British poetry may have been equally responsible with British climate. Yet before I had grown up the development of refrigeration had introduced New Zealand lamb to tables formerly consecrated to lamb from the succulent pastures of rural England. This lack of discrimination went much further. The work of "strangers" in England, as well as their products in their own countries, was equally welcomed. Many times have I seen local public authorities accept tenders submitted by German concerns which were only a shade lower in price or only a shade better in some other factor than a tender submitted by a British concern. In these cases at least patriotism never obscured a business judgment.

All that *laissez faire* has now gone. A distinguished Englishman the other day held forth to me on the growth of the "Buy British Goods" movement in England. It sounded very strange in my ears. It would have been equally alien to him before the war. For it is one of the signs of a British revolution. The sequence, if I may be spared an economic discussion, has been as follows: high tariffs—depressed export trades—widespread unemployment—doles at home and short-term borrowing abroad—unbalanced budget—drain of gold—abandonment of gold standard involving the default on short-term borrowings and a program of home development—high tariffs so as to insure a near-closed area while pursuing home development. Great Britain is trying so to order her economy in this high tariff world that she will not have to rely on foreigners for 60 per cent of her food. The domestic possibilities in this direction, pointed out so eloquently by Prince Kropotkin and demonstrated so convincingly in wartime, are much better than is generally supposed. What will be the effect abroad? It is difficult as yet to say. We are too near the beginning of the development, but the dispatch of tariff missions to England testify to continental alarm, since the prospect of a reduction in the size of the British market threatens a rearrangement of their economies.

Japan has been out on a similar limb, which, though not so much exposed as Britain's, was becoming bleak enough to warrant some steps by way of readjustment. Japan is upsetting international relations as directly and immediately as Great Britain will upset them indirectly and ultimately. Therefore we can see better the political effects in the case of Japan. . . .

Briefly Japan has come to the conclusion that if she is impeded from paying for the support of her living standards by due process of trade she will collect that support by an aggressive foreign policy. Manchuria is the present object of her aggression. Ultimately Japan hopes to build up a profitable export market in Manchuria. She can do this by encouraging Chinese immigration and assuring the immigrants a Manchuria free from Chinese turmoil. But at present she regards Manchuria both as the source of necessary imports and the venue of present and future Japanese factories *the security of which can be insured.* . . .

* * *

Japan, it is important to bear in mind, feels that she is carrying out a philosophy in Manchuria. It is called "the right to exist" doctrine. Born as a protest against high tariffs and other economic obstructions, it was enunciated by the late Premier Hara in 1921, when he said that "the great duty of every government today is to open wide its economic doors." A school of thought immediately grew up around the Prime Minister. Perhaps its most influential exponents are Jutaro Yamamoto and Yosuke Matsuoka, and it is no coincidence that these statesmen were formerly officials of the South Manchuria Railway.

The subject that has exercized this school since 1921, when Japan abated her aggression against China, is the interpretation of the Hara doctrine. If doors were not kept open, has the afflicted country the right to force them open? The military have now decided that the answer is in the affirmative, and their actions speak louder than the words of theory, especially in Japan, where the military have the ear of the people to a remarkable extent. . . .

The other nations I have mentioned—Germany and Italy—as having been left out in the cold of a foreign trade economy now disappearing under the impact of mercantilism will be copyists of Japan's example in Manchuria unless a retreat is sounded soon. The problem posed by Japan will be posed at the World's Economic Conference which is being talked about. The world will be more prosperous and safer with more allegiance to freer trade and the right to exist doctrine. David Hume, who antedated Adam Smith in attacking mercantalism, once wrote, "I shall venture to acknowledge that not only as a man, but as a British subject, I pray for the flourishing commerce of Germany, Spain, Italy, and even France itself." His philosophy—except for "even!"—coincided with enlightened self-interest. With the omission of "even," his statement should be the golden words of the next era of this crowded world, and the opportunity to make them the mold of policy has been put squarely up to world statesmen.

H. B. E.

Fletcher Credits 10-Billion Credit Rise to 'New Deal'

WASHINGTON, Oct. 17 (AP)—Striking back at critics of new-deal spending, Chairman Fletcher (D-Fla) of the Senate Banking Committee said that "Government activities and expenditures have restored about $10,000,000,000 of bank credit lost in the $21,000,000,000 deflation of 1930-33."

"Business is going to get the benefit of that," Senator Fletcher contended in an interview.

"The money the Government is putting out is going to people who are putting it in the banks. It is increasing purchasing power and likewise expanding the credit facilities of the banks."

The legislator expressed the belief business was "reviving," declared relief and other emergency expenditures would drop as continued improvement was shown, and predicted many work projects would be of lasting benefit, particularly the ship canal now being constructed across northern Florida.

Mr. Fletcher said this waterway eventually would put 25,000 men to work, shorten the Atlantic-to-Gulf passage by 2½ days, eliminate the danger of passing through hurricane areas, and make the Gulf of Mexico the "Mediterranean of the western world."

He also said there would be no need for further banking legislation at the next session and that ample facilities already existed to check dangerous monetary "contractions or expansions."

"We are in very good financial shape," he said. "Banks are increasing their private loans, which shows that business is taking hold. Deposits are increasing and there seems to be more money in circulation. The demand for real estate also is increasing."

Both Senators Fletcher and Glass (D, Virginia) who headed the subcommittee that framed the last banking act, expressed the belief President Roosevelt had not as yet given serious consideration to reorganizing the Federal Reserve Board as provided for in the new law.

Under that act, the reorganization must be effected by Feb. 1, 1936. The Secretary of the Treasury and Comptroller of the Currency will then be removed as ex-officio members and seven members appointed. There are now six and any or all of these may be retained.

The White House already has announced that Gov. Marriner S. Eccles would be renamed.

British Columbia Industry Gaining

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

VICTORIA, B. C., Oct. 17—Basic industries of British Columbia, lumbering, mining, agriculture and fishing, will show a substantial advance in output in 1935 over their production in any year since 1930, according to figures released by the provincial government here.

These indicate that the basic industrial output will be worth $153,000,000 this year as against $142,000,000 in 1934, a gain of some 8 per cent.

Lumber is expected to lead the primary producers with an estimated value of $50,000,000 as against $45,000,000 in 1934; mines will produce $44,000,000 as against $42,000,000 last year; agriculture $43,000,000 as against $39,000,000; fisheries $16,500,000 as against $15,000,000.

The basic industries will start 1936 at a higher rate of activity than they have begun any year since the depression.

Newsprint Output During September

NEW YORK, Oct. 17 (AP)—Production of newsprint by Canadian mills during September amounted to 223,892 tons compared with 196,172 in the like month a year ago, according to the Newsprint Service Bureau.

Production in the United States during the month totaled 71,416 tons compared with 74,117 a year ago. Combined production was 295,308 tons, an increase of 25 per cent over the output of 270,289 tons a year ago.

Output of Canadian mills in the first nine months amounted to 1,978,634 tons compared with 1,881,918 a year ago. United States mills, during the same period, turned out 681,263 tons compared with 719,675 a year earlier.

Kreuger-Toll Estate May Begin Dividend Payments

STOCKHOLM, Oct. 17 (AP)—Sven Lindberg, administrator of the Kreuger-Toll bankruptcy estate, discloses he intends to pay creditors a dividend shortly and said further dividends may follow.

The administrator did not indicate the amount of the payment but it was rumored the dividend would be 15 per cent.

U. S. Drops Germany From Most-Favored Trade Treaty List

WASHINGTON, Oct. 17 (AP)—The United States marks a departure in foreign trade policies this week by inaugurating a two-column tariff schedule—with Germany in the second column.

A 10-year-old German-American trade treaty expired Tuesday as a result of Berlin's formal notice of abrogation a year ago. With it went the unconditional most-favored-nation clause—a policy which first was written into this 1925 pact—under which Germany received all tariff concessions granted any other nation.

After unsuccessful efforts to agree on a basis for negotiation of a new pact, President Roosevelt issued instructions to the Treasury to begin withholding these concessions in duties.

Henceforth goods imported from Germany must pay the highest prevailing duties while goods from all other nations will be granted the benefit of any tariff reductions contained in reciprocal trade pacts now effective with Belgium, Sweden and Haiti.

The new policy means higher duties for Germany on more than 100 items.

Germany is the first and only nation to be denied tariff concessions, but Mr. Roosevelt has warned Denmark and Portugal that unless they enter into discussions to conclude trade pacts which will remove discriminations against American goods, all beneficial tariff reductions granted other nations may be withdrawn from them also.

France, Italy, Switzerland, Canada, and the Netherlands, now engaged in trade pacts, have been granted favorable treatment until Dec. 31.

German goods also will be denied any reductions granted in the Brazilian and Colombian pacts when they become effective, or in any trade agreements now under negotiation with a dozen other European and Latin American nations.

Czechoslovakia Is Not Planning To Devalue Money

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PRAGUE—A declaration denying that the Czechoslovak Government intends to devalue the country's currency has been made by Prime Minister Jan Malypetr.

Last year a one sixth devaluation of Czechoslovak currency was decreed and the measure, it is claimed, had no bad effect internally. This summer, however, prices began to rise owing chiefly to the state corn monopoly which is held to have fixed the prices of cereals too high.

For sometime past certain financial experts have been suggesting that another depreciation of currency would be advisable. In their opinion, a secession from the gold bloc would help alleviate the present economic difficulties. This financial operation was advocated not only by the Agrarian Party but also by some of the Social Democrats.

Mr. Malypetr, however, has now made it clear that the Government has no intention of embarking on an economic policy that it considers might have harmful effects on the financial stability of the country. The line followed by the present Minister of Finance, Dr. Karel Trapl, would be continued, the Premier said.

On the other hand, he continued, the Government is doing everything to stimulate the labor market which showed improvement in some sections. Public works had already been voted $200,000,000 this year. Special attention, he said, would be devoted to the education of young unemployed. The Government is also taking steps to prevent a rise in food prices.

Trading in Grain Futures Resumed

CHICAGO, Oct. 17 (AP)—Without the flourish of ceremony, "privileges" trading in grain futures was resumed on the Board of Trade yesterday.

Dealings in "bids" and "offers" was opened for the first time since the wheat market collapse of July, 1933, as friends of this time-honored market practice expressed satisfaction with its reinstatement in a restricted form as an important part of the grain trade.

Resumption of "privileges" trading was made possible by the overwhelming passage on Monday of amendments to the Board of Trade rules. The amendments, which also contained a provision for lowering margin requirements, were designed to broaden the volume of grain trading and to ease the restrictions on speculation which at times in recent years had been low.

The period of privileges trading will be a half hour after a 15-minute recess at the close of each day's market.

Manchurian Cotton Crop For 1935 Drops 35 P. C.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SHANGHAI — The Manchurian cotton crop for 1935 is estimated at 56,000 bales of 478 pounds net weight, as compared with 86,000 bales in 1934, according to the Acting Agricultural Commissioner here. This is a reduction of 35 per cent. The acreage planted this year was reduced by more than 30 per cent due to dry weather at planting time in April and May. Many farmers planted kaoliang and soybeans instead.

Crop prospects were subsequently further reduced by excessive rains and floods during July and August. The reduction in cotton acreage this year represents a break in the acreage expansion program initiated by the Government a few years ago.

The area planted to cotton in Manchuria last year totaled 228,000 acres. The plan of the Government was to encourage farmers to increase acreage each year until by 1950 Manchuria would be self-sufficing in cotton.

Sale of Copper Rises Rapidly In U. S. and Europe

NEW YORK, Oct. 17 (AP)—After repeated revivals believed to be premature, the copper industry has entered a stage of advancement which trade authorities declared is as bright as the burnished metal itself.

Demand and prices have expanded together, with the greatest attention focused on price.

In the domestic market, quotations held steady at 9.25 cents a pound, gained early last week. In foreign centers the price has been as high as 9.15 cents a pound, although the range recently has been more between 8.95 and 9.10 cents.

European Buying Heavy

Active buying in the United States has been parallel to the heavy demand in European markets, but in Europe, trade authorities say, buying is aided either by war or war preparations.

In this country, on the other hand, it has been felt that copper buying has resulted from the general expansion of industrial activity rather than from war demand or as the result of war fears.

Reliable surveys place sales this year at about 541,500 tons of domestic copper in the American market.

For the first nine months of 1935, copper consumption in the United States has totaled about 360,000 tons, compared with 417,110 tons consumed during the entire year of 1934 and 381,726 in 1933.

A great bulk of demand has been concentrated in October because of the huge strides made in copper fabricating industries, which in some cases are operating to capacity.

Demand Bolstered

The present volume of demand is bolstered in the eyes of copper men by two potential outlets, besides the expanded regular fabricating demand, which seem to be approaching the point of opening.

They cited electric utility organizations which in recent years have markedly reduced their buying in line with moderation in plant and facility expansion.

Electric power production is at an all-time peak, leading to the conclusion in trade circles that expansion is only a matter of time.

The other potential source is the construction industry, which has shown recent signs of staging a revival after several years of inactivity.

Cotton Consumed During September

WASHINGTON, Oct. 17 (AP)—Cotton consumed during September is reported by the Census Bureau to have totaled 440,126 bales of lint and 61,127 of linters, compared with 408,410 and 57,866 during August this year, and 294,414 and 53,913 during September last year.

Cotton on hand September 30 was held as follows: In consuming establishments, 716,807 bales of lint and 144,117 of linters, compared with 408,410 and 57,866 during August this year, and 294,414 and 53,913 during September last year.

Cotton on hand Sept. 30 was held as follows:

In consuming establishments, 716,807 bales of lint and 144,117 of linters, compared with 644,926 and 159,235 on August 31 this year, and 1,057,900 and 196,160 on Sept. 30 last year.

Imports during September totaled 6374 bales, compared with 8002 in August this year and 7870 in September last year.

Exports during September totaled 486,764 bales of line and 14,579 of linters, compared with 241,484 and 10,662 during August this year, and 453,659 and 14,980 during September last year.

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Truckers Told Co-operation, Not Policing, Is Aim of Act

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, Oct. 17—With a new task on its hands—the regulation of the trucking business composed of some 200,000 concerns—the Federal Government is working out a policy of co-operation with the industry rather than "policing," the American Trucking Associations was told here by an official spokesman.

The emissary from Washington was John L. Rogers, director of the recently established Bureau of Motor Carriers in the Interstate Commerce Commission. Talking informally to this large gathering, Mr. Rogers put before the truck men outlines of the program worked out to bring about uniformity in control which the truck men themselves have asked for.

Arms of Bureau

"We don't intend to act as spy-cops," said Mr. Rogers. "We don't intend to run the bureau on a police court basis. We aim to make it businesslike, to conduct it with firmness and honesty. Our first object is to help the truck operator understand the requirements of the act, and to help him meet them."

To this end the work of the bureau is to be decentralized. Operators are not required to write or go to Washington to find out what they should do, but instead regional districts are being set up. There will be 16 districts. Regional headquarters will be determined, not on the basis of mere geographic location, but based on a study of the density of motor vehicle traffic to determine where headquarters will serve the most people.

Civil service examinations are to be announced within the next 10 days for supervisors in these regional offices. Mr. Rogers said he hoped well-qualified men in the industry would be induced to take them. Politics would not enter into the selection of men for these posts, he said. The aim was to get men who would be qualified to interpret the Motor Carrier Act, men who could tell operators what they should do about tariffs, insurance and such matters.

The Bureau of Motor Carriers is not a tribunal, Mr. Rogers explained. Its function is to advise. In the matter of insurance, the staff of the bureau will set up proposed insurance requirements, will submit them to all concerned and will get the benefit of their suggestions. They will then revamp them and offer them to the Interstate Commerce Commission, which will then make the decision, said Mr. Rogers.

The truck men listened with keen interest to what Mr. Rogers had to say. They have high hopes that federal regulation may end some of their troubles—conflicting regulations by the states, competition from fly-by-night operators and other trials of a young industry. Speaking of the new Motor Carrier Act, Ted V. Rogers, president of the association, summed the whole situation up in a sentence: "We asked for it; we got it; now what are we going to do with it?"

Both the truck operators and the Federal Government have a delicate task on their hands, it is felt. On the truck operators rests the responsibility for co-operation by the industry, for building up morale that will reduce the need of "policing" to a minimum. On the part of the Federal Government falls the responsibility of efficient administration, free from evils often associated with bureaucracy.

Trucking men already see some indication that the act is having good results in the consolidation of some of the smaller companies after the passage of the act. This was taken as a sign of a stabilizing influence at work in the field. It is apparent, moreover, that the federal administrators of the act who addressed the convention, both Mr. Rogers and his chief, Joseph B. Eastman, federal co-ordinator of transportation, had the confidence of the men assembled for the convention.

The Motor Carrier Act, effective Oct. 1, gives to the Interstate Commerce Commission control over trucks and other common carriers in interstate service. Certain carriers are exempted, but all are made subject to regulation with respect to the qualifications and maximum hours of their employees and the safety of their operations and equipment.

Thus the vast network of commercial transportation on the country's 365,000 miles of highway is brought under federal supervision. Railways total only 245,000 miles, and do not reach many points served by trucks.

While the I. C. C. is entrusted with administering the Motor Carrier Act, provision is made for extensive utilization of the trained personnel of the states through joint federal and state boards.

Bureau Chief

© Harris & Ewing

John L. Rogers
Director of New Motor Carriers Department in I. C. C.

New Motor Carriers Bureau Posts Filled

WASHINGTON, Oct. 17 (AP)—Thirteen experts in motor carrier transportation and allied lines were appointed by the Interstate Commerce Commission Oct. 9 to posts with the new Bureau of Motor Carriers.

The commission went outside its own ranks, an ususual action, to obtain men experienced in management and operation of bus and truck lines.

It also was announced that the bureau will have 16 district offices, although the places where the offices will be located were not disclosed. There will be an assistant director in charge of the field organization and 16 district directors. The district director will be assisted by a joint board agent, tariff experts, accountants, supervisors and necessary clerical and stenographic assistance.

The bureau is headed by John L. Rogers of Tennessee, who was attached to the office of Joseph B. Eastman, co-ordinator of transportation.

Reichsbank Assists State's Trade Move In Far East Areas

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN — A special economic commission of three members left here early in October for the Far East, to study the possibilities of increasing Germany's trade.

This commission consists not of representatives of business and commerce, but of O. C. Kiep, minister plenipotentiary and former German consul-general in New York; Dr. Karl Knoll, specialist in Far Eastern questions; and Gustav Rosenbruch of the Reichsbank.

This fact indicates not only the importance placed by the state upon future trade possibilities in that region, but also how intricate foreign trade negotiations between Germany and other countries is under existing regulations here, demanding the co-operation of both State and Reichsbank.

The commission is traveling first to Japan, and then to Manchoukuo, China and Siam. German exports to China, including Manchoukuo, amounted to 47,790,000 reichsmarks (about $19,116,000) in the first six months of 1935, as compared with 37,880,000 reichsmarks, in the same period last year.

Road Work Goes On In South Carolina Despite Governor

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COLUMBIA, S. C. — Apparently acting on the theory that there's always a way out if you keep at it long enough, the South Carolina Highway Commission is proceeding with an $11,000,000 road program without the co-operation of Gov. Olin D. Johnston, who has refused to sign road bonds to match federal aid.

Since the Chief Executive's recent "surprise" appointments of three new members on the commission, the board has held no formal meeting but is reported to be ascertaining the approval of individual members on various construction projects by telegraph. Chief Highway Commissioner Ben M. Sawyer did not deny this procedure was being followed, nor indicate how much of the program the highway department contemplates putting into operation.

He announced, however, that the body had awarded contracts for four projects on which bids were received Sept. 24 estimated to cost $177,000, and a $118,000 letting would be held Oct. 18.

The Governor's three recent appointees, W. L. Rhodes of Estill, L. C. Richardson of Anderson, and J. C. Long of Charleston, designated for commission duty under a legal ruling by Attorney General John M. Daniel, stated they had not passed on any awards of contracts or other highway business.

Broken Pledges Charged To Roosevelt by Cannon

LOS ANGELES, Oct. 17 (AP)—Bishop James Cannon Jr. of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, responded to President Roosevelt's request for the advice of the nation's clergy by writing a bitter indictment of what he termed the Administration's "unparalleled record of broken pledges."

The letter of the noted dry leader to the President, made public here, was particularly caustic in criticism of Mr. Roosevelt for his asserted part in repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment.

Bishop Cannon asserted the Administration has broken "campaign pledges given concerning the gold standard, deflation of the dollar, reduction of government expenditures, balancing of the budget, and the fundamental necessity for the rights of the states to be preserved unimpaired."

Smoky Mountains Popular

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RALEIGH, N. C.—Smoky Mountains National Park attracted 59,779 visitors during September, according to an announcement by J. Ross Eakin, superintendent. Visitors occupied 15,735 automobiles and represented 43 states, the District of Columbia and seven foreign countries. Thirty-one per cent came from states other than North Carolina and Tennessee.

Louisville Gas & Electric Company

Net operating revenue (before provision for income taxes but after appropriation for retirement reserve) of the Louisville Gas & Electric Company (Delaware and subsidiary companies totaled $388,106 for the year ended Aug. 31, as compared with $4,350,974 for 1934.

Jonah's Trials Typify Disobedience

Lessons of Impossibility of Drifting Beyond God's Care and Love Found in Book—Prophets Strove to Overcome Materiality of the Age—Golden Thread of Truth Runs Through 'The Book'

The Bible: Beacon Light of the World
Sixteenth of 54 Articles
By Albert F. Gilmore
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

ABOUT few books of the Prophets, if any, has there been the discussion that has centered about Jonah. Is it to be taken literally? Or is it pure allegory, purely imaginary, written to illustrate certain human traits? To assume the latter, in no wise detracts from its value. It is not prophecy, but a narrative purporting to be built around a series of incidents in the author's life.

The argument for its allegorical character is as follows: No claim is made in the book that Jonah is its author, or that it was written by one of his time, eyewitness or another. Nineveh is no longer; while II Kings, 14:25, locates Jonah as a prophet in the Northern Kingdom, when Jeroboam II was King, that is, in the eighth century. Such is one line of reasoning regarding its authorship and purpose.

One school of commentators holds that the book is merely tradition, written centuries after the time of Jonah, probably about 300 B. C. Others hold firmly to the historicity of the book, and point to the incident with the whale as an example of miracle performed by Jehovah to forward a worthy purpose.

Fled Toward the West

The plot of the book is not difficult. Jonah was ordered to announce Jehovah's decree against wicked Nineveh. But the disobedient prophet fled toward the west and took ship at Tarshish. The sailors, finding by lot that Jonah was responsible for the severe storm in which they found themselves, threw him overboard; and a calm followed. Saved from death by a great fish, Jonah was again commanded to proceed to Nineveh. He obeyed, but uttered his prophecy of destruction for but a third of the city.

The whole city, however, awakening to the danger, repented, fasted, and put on sackcloth. Even the King thus humbled himself. The city was saved, but to Jonah's disapproval. Had he not prophesied its downfall?

Some scholars advance the idea that the book is a satire to show the weakness of prophecy, or at least of a class of prophets whose first concern looks to the fulfillment of their utterances. But as we penetrate deeper into this truly remarkable book, we find beautiful and important lessons of tolerance, compassion, and of the impossibility of drifting beyond God's love and care. The author, whoever he may have been, had the manifest purpose of conveying a valuable lesson as to the result of attempting to disobey divine orders.

The Scriptures' Authenticity

In that most readable volume by Warwick James Price, "The One Book," the author points out that while the average reader of the Bible is probably not deeply stirred by the dates which scholars have assigned to the various prophets, even though they be at variance with our preconceived notions, the belief that in many cases the author was some other than the one for whom the book was named, may occasion doubt as to the authenticity of the Scriptures as a whole.

Reflection, however, will show that authorship is not of first importance. "Is the record true?" is the important question—true in facts and true in conveying the writer's purpose. Modern scholarship—higher criticism—as it unfortunately is often termed, has taken nothing from the authenticity of the Bible narrative. Rather has it, for the spiritually minded, strengthened faith as it has increased understanding.

In corroboration of this position, Price quotes from Chief Justice Salmon P. Chase, a worthy and thoughtful man of great mental capacity:

Words of Justice Chase

"There came a time in my life when I doubted the divinity of the Scriptures, and I resolved, as a lawyer and a judge, that I would try the Book as I would try anything in the courtroom, taking the evidence for and against. It was a long, serious, and profound study; and using the same principles of evidence in this religious matter as I always do in secular matters, I have come to the decision that the Bible is a supernatural book, in that it voices the word of very truth, and that it has come from God through the divinely wise meditations and inner promptings of Godly writers, and that the only safety for the human race is to follow its teaching."

Through the Old Testament, and more notably through the New, runs a golden thread of Truth, ofttimes buried in the debris of the human affairs of a people struggling out of the darkness of material bondage toward the light of spiritual understanding. Those who approach the Bible with this viewpoint, will find much less difficult the task of reconciling the unreconcilable, the darkness of materiality, of human wickedness, with the spiritual truth, often darkly set forth, but nevertheless always shedding its holy light upon all ready to bask in its healing joys.

Warned of Enemy's Wiles

For more than 400 years, these prophets, with vision far above the level of the dense materiality of their day, strove to arouse the people to their dangers from without and within.

Isaiah, Jeremiah, Ezekiel, Amos, Micah, Malachi, and the others of this sturdy group, each as befitting his own time, pleaded, argued, threatened, against the wiles of the enemy. Who shall say what part they played in holding Judah to a semblance, at least, of ancient faith in the unfoldment of her long-foreseen destiny.

Yet despite all the pleadings, all the warnings of these holy men, the morale of the people weakened; false gods were too alluring. And, following the destiny of the North, Judah, too, finally capitulated to the armies of Nebuchadnezzar, to spend years of lamentation on the banks of the rivers of Babylon. Yet perhaps this experience was necessary, for when under a more generous ruler, they were allowed to return, it was with something of a chastened and purified thought.

Upset Mentality Is Found Cause Of Many Accidents

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Oct. 17—A dearth of skilled labor while millions are unemployed was cited by a speaker at the twenty-fourth annual congress and exposition of the National Safety Council here.

The association between accidents and lack of skilled labor in industry was introduced by George H. Fern of Austin, Texas, state vocational education safety director.

The council chose Dr. C. H. Watson, medical director of the American Telephone & Telegraph Company, as its next president.

Plaques were awarded to six industrial concerns which made the best showing in eliminating mishaps during the year. First prize went to the Lykes Brothers-Ripley Steamship Company of New Orleans.

Drink Test Is Graphic

Alcoholic tests upon seven volunteer subjects were made before the assembly of delegates to show the harmful reaction of drinking intoxicating liquor. These included shuffling a deck of cards, threading a needle and depressing a brake pedal when a red light was flashed before the imbiber. Result: fumbling and floundering after downing the cocktail.

Mental safety is more important than mechanical or physical safety, it was brought out by several speakers at the National Safety Council's annual congress and exposition here. For, they held, the individual's frame of mind is a major factor in the cause or prevention of mishaps.

Must Have Even Temperament

"The most important factor to consider is worry," said Dr. C. L. Ferguson, medical and personnel director of the Selby Shoe Company, Portsmouth, Ohio, "which is defined as a perplexing state of mind. The absent-minded person, too, is not a safe worker. . . . Along with one's ability to concentrate, he should have an even temperament, because it acts as a governor at a time when calmness is the only way out. Loss of temper, if displayed, often causes things to be done the wrong way."

An accident may be due to as trifling a thing as a wife's cross look, an unsatisfactory luncheon, or a slight, real or fancied. Thomas Bentley, president of the A. Bentley & Sons Co., Toledo, Ohio, told delegates to the construction section.

Due to Mental Upset

"Why do accidents happen?" he asked. "After an exhaustive study of my own I have come to the conclusion that more than 50 per cent are directly attributable to the frame of mind in which he who suffers from accidents leaves his home in the morning.

"In many cases I have personally investigated, I have found that men come on the work utterly disgusted with conditions, and being in this frame of mind, they are careless in making scaffolds safe or seeing that ropes are properly lashed or tied. Sometimes they will almost deliberately fix a trap for another, feeling that by doing this they are in some way getting even with society. This has all come about because someone at home may have annoyed or criticized them, or perhaps because they were late out of bed and to breakfast."

Prideful Worker Is Best

Development of job pride, on the other hand, is a good way to prevent mishaps, G. B. Powell, superintendent of transportation of the Louisville Railway Company, confided to the transit section.

"Dress up the job with every possible convenience and advantage to the man; select men who fit into and appreciate the opportunities the job offers; reward those with good safety records, and appeal to them on the ground of their ability to prevent fatalities, suffering, grief, and loss," advised Mr. Powell, who said that his company had found this personal interest successful.

Serenity Is an Asset

J. M. Conway, president of the Hoberg Paper & Fiber Company, Green Bay, Wis., also stressed the value of a correct mental attitude on the part of the employee in reducing accident lists.

A plant physician for the United States Tire & Rubber Company at Detroit, Dr. W. S. Ash, even went so far as to put "the 'night owl,' the man whose home life is filled with bickering, and the fellow who goes about with a bottle of tablets or pills in his pocket" in the same class as being "as pernicious causes of industrial accidents as poor equipment or failure to understand a job."

Carries Trunk One Mile; Student Saves 50 Cents

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MACON, Ga.—Ken Kimbel in his Neighborhood News Column, in the Macon Evening News, says that he does not know how many students are attending Georgia University this year but he is ready to predict and guarantee success for one of them:

"He lives in North Georgia," to quote K. K., "and when he got off the train at Athens he asked about having his trunk taken to the school. He was told it would be 50 cents.

"'How far is it?' asked the new student.

"'About one mile,' said the transfer man.

"'Gee,' said the boy, 'I came all the way from home, 82 miles, for $1.23 on that train. Now you want 50 cents for one mile.'

"He took hold of the trunk, swung it around on his back and walked the one mile with the trunk on his back to save the 50 cents.

"And," added Ken, "the football coach had better look him up!"

Huerta Denies Rumors of Office In Cabinet of President Cardenas

Associated Press

Adolfo de la Huerta
Who Is Returning to Mexico After Absence of 11 Years

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES—Does the return of Adolfo de la Huerta from political exile here to Mexico City herald his re-entry into the national life of the southern republic?

This question was left unanswered as the former Provisional President of Mexico, breaking a self-imposed 11-year absence, made arrangements to depart for the scene of his political triumphs.

On the eve of his departure Señor Huerta denied rumors he was recalled to take the post of Minister of Finance in the Cabinet of President Cardenas. It was this post which he held in the cabinet of former President Obregon for three and one half years prior to his expatriation.

As Private Citizen

"I go to Mexico City," Señor Huerta stated, "as a private citizen. I have five or six personal things to do, and I do not know how long I will stay."

One of the colorful figures who have dominated the Mexican scene since the turn of the century, Señor Huerta became Provisional President in 1920, having been governor of Sonora at the time of the assassination of President Carranza.

Elected Provisional President by the National Congress he held office the remainder of the regular term, yielding to Alvaro Obregon after six months.

Although occupying a cabinet position, Señor Huerta was involved in an unsuccessful revolt against the elected Executive, and political fortunes forced him to retire across the border.

Teacher of Voice

Coming to Los Angeles in 1924, the former statesman, whose participation in the political affairs of his country began when he joined Francisco Madero in the successful 1912 campaign against Porfirio Diaz, became a teacher of voice.

During the intervening 11 years he earned a wide reputation in his new profession as a voice coach to many motion picture singers.

Throughout his exile rumors flared from time to time, as each new crisis arose below the border, that the former popular leader would return. Always he denied them.

This time, however, he admitted negotiations for his return and admitted that for many years he has been a close friend of President Cardenas, who was a rising young general in the Mexican Army at the time of the Huerta regime.

General Classified

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REAL ESTATE

RYE, N. Y., 1 Oakwood Ave.—Plot 60x100, house for sale; will rent with option to buy; stucco, tile roof, 7 rooms, 2 baths, inclosed porch, large open porch, oil burner, garage. MRS. R. W. PAGANO.

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WOMEN. Easy spare time for you. Sell friends, neighbors, unsurpassed quality dress fabrics, women's and children's dresses, lingerie, corsets, hosiery. Liberal commissions. No experience—no investment needed. 15-day consignment plan. We loan you the sample outfit and teach you the work. Build up a permanent and profitable business for yourself. Write for territory. MUTUAL FABRIC CO., Dept. 1056, Binghamton, N. Y.

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INFORMATION WANTED

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(Continued)

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WYOMING ANTHRACITE
"The same coal from the same mine all the time"
BUILDERS' SUPPLIES — ATLANTIC FUEL AND RANGE OIL
Douglas Coal & Supply Co.
345-357 GRAND AVE. DIAL 7-2349

FULL FASHIONED—LONG WEARING
69c HOSIERY, 3 Pr. $1.95
Added to Our Line of Fine Shoes
Vosburg's CORRECT SHOES
Opp. Fair Store

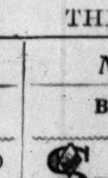
NEW HOUSES for OLD
Modernize your home with new furniture and decorations from our third floor departments. You'll be surprised at the low cost
at McLEAN'S

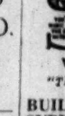
CLOVERDALE PRODUCTS
- GRADE A MILK
- GRADE A GUERNSEY MILK
- BUTTER—COTTAGE CHEESE—EGGS
- CLOVERDALE ICE CREAM

Phone Bing. 2-5361 End. 1002
CLOVERDALE FARMS Co., Inc.
We deliver throughout the Triple Cities

Is Your Plant Ready for Winter?
We Specialize in Radiator Heating
FRED C. COX
Heating Engineering Service
30 MYRTLE AVENUE DIAL 2-7693

BRONXVILLE


Studio Arcade Hairdressing Shop
Eugène Method of Permanent Waving
Complete Beauty Service
SARA H. FRY
10 STUDIO ARCADE
North End of Station Plaza
West Side Tel. 3163


HIGH GRADE
Meats, Poultry, Provisions and Sea Food
Pondfield Market, Inc.
#2½ PONDFIELD ROAD TEL. 6153-6154

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Incorporated
Complete Automotive Service, Storage Called For and Delivered
14 CEDAR ST. Tel. 2251
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Spencer's Sportswear
Dresses, Coats, Skirts, Sweaters
Knitted Suits, Millinery
Individual in Style. Dependable in Quality. Moderate in Price
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Phoenix Hose
Slippers
Pondfield Shoe Shop
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The Quill Pen
Greeting Cards for All Occasions
PARTY GOODS
GIFTS
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FLOWERS
for Every Occasion Artistically Arranged
Mrs. Morgan's Flower Shop
Bronxville 2338 145 Parkway Road

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Edgar S. Bellis Pharmacy
Prompt, Efficient Service
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WEIGHT QUALITY SERVICE
WESTCHESTER FUEL CO.
INCORPORATED
Coal—Wood—Oil
Settles the Burning Question
TELEPHONES 1472—1473 TUCKAHOE
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Fine Tailoring in All Its Branches
CLEANING PRESSING
DULETO TAILOR
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Authorized Agents for
Stromberg-Carlson
Atwater Kent and Philco
Radio Repairing
RCA Radiotrons
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BUFFALO

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Grant 7431 10 to 2 daily
Look for the New York Display Advertising in the News Section

Gown? Hat? Coat?
Whatever you are planning to add to your wardrobe, you may wisely gather shopping information from the local advertisements in The Christian Science Monitor.

NEW YORK

BUFFALO
(Continued)

Anthracite
EGG $11.75
STOVE $12.25
NUT $12.00
PEA $10.00
Coke
EGG, STOVE, NUT $9.15
J. Q. Clarke Coal Co., Inc.
MARION AT ELMWOOD
DELAWARE 3300

EDWARDS
Complete Stock of Fashions and Home Furnishings
Syracuse, Rochester and Buffalo
EDWARDS
460 Main Street

The Dawn BEAUTY SHOPPE
851 W. DELAVAN AV. at DELAWARE
Mabel Ruth Wedekindt L. 5410

"Let Us Coal Your Bin"
WM. H. WEIDT
292 WOHLERS Ga. 0193
D. & H. Lackawanna Donner-Hanna
COAL ◆ COKE
Local and Long Distance Moving

GRANT 3365
CENTRAL DRY CLEANING CO.
West Utica St., Nr. Delaware

CORTLAND

H. C. MUNSON
Headquarters
Sherwin-Williams Paints
Wall Papers—Linoleums
Window Shades
PHONE 624 108 MAIN STREET

★ *Attractive*
FALL CLOTHES
are inexpensive at
Stephens
The House of Fashion

GLOVERSVILLE

Economy Cab and Service Station
10-12 Forest Street
Gas, Oils, Accessories
Washing, Polishing, Greasing and TIRE REPAIR
Phone 3-9999

Williams & Dye
COLONIAL ESSO STATIONS
The Talk of the Town
PUTMAN'S HOME MADE PURE PORK
SAUSAGE
Putman's Markets
JOHNSTOWN GLOVERSVILLE

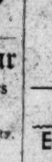
HEINZ
57 VARIETIES
COLLINS & STILWELL
99 N. Main Street
2090 2091

ITHACA

Lucien Lelong's
Famous Perfumes, Powder—Cologne and Compacts
Prices $1.00 to $10.00
R. A. HEGGIE & BRO. CO.
JEWELERS
PHONE 2277 136 E. STATE ST.

Entertain GUESTS
at the
SMÖRGASBORD
Luncheons *Dinners*
Varied Food Served in Continental Manner
307 NORTH TIOGA ST. Tel. 3498

Rollins Runstop Silk Hosiery, 79c, $1.00, $1.25 a pair; Trillium Silk Underwear, $1.98, $2.98; Slips, Step-ins and Combinations.
CRANCE SHOP
326 E. State St., Ithaca, N. Y.


ATWATER'S

PHOENIX Budget Chiffon Hose ..... 79c pr.
ROTHSCHILD'S
DEPT. STORE ITHACA, N. Y.

JAMESTOWN

COATS OF QUALITY
for Women, Misses and Children
Sweetmeats in Lasting Satisfaction
Nelson's Store of Specialty Shops
Jamestown, New York

NEW YORK

KENMORE

Moeloth & Hofert Jewelers
DIAMONDS—WATCHES
CLOCKS AND SILVERWARE
2892 DELAWARE AVE. DE 5694

Kenmore Boot Shop
Treadeasy Shoes for Women
Health-Spot Shoes for Men
Simplex Flexies for Children
2870 DELAWARE AVE. Ri. 2064

LARCHMONT

BULBS
Perennials, Rock Garden Plants
Grant's Greenhouses
96 WEAVER ST. Tel. Larch. 81

The Smart Shop of Westchester
Permanent Waves — Hair Styling
VICTOR HERRÉ
Next to Larchmont Theater
TEL. LARCH. 2521 PALMER AVE.

Long Island

BALDWIN

SERVICE QUALITY CLEANNESS
OUR
DANISH BUTTER RINGS
ARE THE BEST
Try One This Saturday
HEIM'S BAKERY

ELMHURST

"Where Elmhurst Buys Its Greeting Cards"
Elmhurst Book and Gift Shop
. . on the bridge . .
43-35 91ST PLACE
Rental Library Party Goods and Gifts

FAR ROCKAWAY

Far Rockaway 7-23
GREY BOOTE...
Fashion's Favorite Footwear for Men and Women
featuring
MATRIX and TREADEASY
1032 CENTRAL AVENUE

FAR ROCKAWAY
Cedarhurst

Now Showing
Our New Fall Styles
Excellent Values
SIGAL'S
DEPARTMENT STORE
Outfitters for Men, Women and Children.
404 CENTRAL AVENUE

Tel. Cedarhurst 0692
SUPREME LAUNDRY
Hand Finished Service
12c per pound
5c extra for shirts
H. Trafford, Prop. 483 Chestnut St.

Tel. Cedarhurst 5869
FRED and MAYS
Beauty Salon
Creator of Hair Styles and All Other Branches of Beauty Culture
By Appointment Only 128 Cedarhurst Ave.

Plant Bulbs Now for Spring Flowers, Tulips, Lilies, Hyacinths, etc.
— DALSIMER —
FAR ROCKAWAY CEDARHURST

FLUSHING

DRESSES $7.95 and up
HATS $3.95 and up
COATS $29.75 and up
THE BOULEVARD SHOP
141-05 NORTHERN BLVD.
Open Eves. Monday, Wednesday, Friday

INSURANCE
Any Kind — Anywhere
FRED STREET
116 John Street
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Watchmaker Jeweler
All kinds of repairs including welding and soldering done on the premises.
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Storage—Greasing—Washing
Simonizing
Expert Repair Man Estimates Given
It's here . . . AEROTYPE
Cars go for it!
Esso
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FIREPROOF STORAGE
Local and Long Distance Moving
CRATING—SHIPPING
PACKING
71-21 AUSTIN STREET BO 8-8100
Jackson Heights Office
37-60 81ST STREET HAV. 9-5000

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Goldman Shoe Shop
Agency for Arch Preserver Shoes
for Men and Women
Kali-sten-iks
FOR CHILDREN
84 So. Main Street Freeport, N. Y.

CHIC ACCESSORIES
play an important part in the Success of Your
FALL WARDROBE
Bags—Gloves—Hosiery—Neckwear
in good taste and smartness at
CAROL GREEN'S

NEW YORK

Long Island

FREEPORT
(Continued)

Fall Drapes & Curtains

It Is a Revelation to Visit
LITWAK'S
where you will see the very last word in new
DECORATIVE IDEAS
to beautify your home
80 S. Main St., Freeport, N.Y.

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Tel. Great Neck 944-W Mrs. A. C. Thorne
The Thorne Tea Shop
Unusual Environment
Luncheon 35c and 50c
Dinners, including Sunday 75c and 85c
1 Maple Drive, opp. Westminster Hall

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MEN'S SHOP, Inc.
Featuring HICKEY-FREEMAN and STEIN-BLOCH CLOTHES
STETSON HATS
MANHATTAN SHIRTS
262 FULTON STREET HEMPSTEAD, N. Y.

CORNELL FUNERAL HOME, Inc.
46 GREENWICH STREET
HEMPSTEAD, N. Y.
Robert M. Howland, Mgr.

Ph. Hempstead 2782 *Honest Values*
SAMPLE SHOE STORE
269 Front Street, Hempstead, N. Y.

New Central Market
Choice Meats, Groceries and Vegetables
MODERATE PRICES FREE DELIVERY
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LILWYN SHOPS
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DRESSES — MILLINERY
Sportswear — Blouses — Skirts
POPULAR PRICES
The New Style Center of Hempstead

ANNUITIES - INSURANCE
A Sound Investment
Ask for Annuity Booklet
WILLIAM N. HESSE
46 Cedar St., NYC 5 John St., Bellmore
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PRIME MEATS
69c Dinner for 3 95c Dinner for 5
(Meat and vegetables included)
Complete Change of Menu Every Monday
Free Delivery
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Phone HEMPSTEAD 11 or 468
Theo. Hengstenberg & Sons
FLORISTS
Graham Avenue, West of Franklin
Hempstead, N. Y.

JACKSON HEIGHTS

New Fall Models ENNA JETTICK *and* Red Cross Shoes
X-Ray Fitting in Children's Shoe Department
ROOSEVELT SHOE SHOP
Roosevelt Avenue, corner 83rd Street

Brighton Cleaning Stores
49 cents
Suits — Dresses — Coats
We Call and Deliver, no charge.
Northern Blvd., cor. 85th St. Hav. 9-1630

HAPPY TO SERVE YOU
Keffas Bros. Flowers
Members Florists' Telegraph Delivery Association
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BRIGHTON LAUNDRY
Hand Finished Service
12c per pound
5c extra for shirts
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COLUMBIA
DRY CLEANERS
3-HOUR SERVICE
(if desired)
All work done on the premises
Delivery service.
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MEATS — POULTRY
SEA FOOD
The Most Modern Meat Market in Queens
Prompt Deliveries
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Polk Avenue (37th) and 83rd Street
A High Standard of Service Maintained with Southern Menus a Specialty
Luncheon—Afternoon Tea—Dinner
Bridge Parties will be served as carefully as in your own home Tel. Pomeroy 6-4018

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CARPENTER and CONTRACTOR
Wood Novelties
Furniture Repairing
Cabinet Making
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NEW YORK

Long Island

JACKSON HEIGHTS
(Continued)

Lowest Cut Prices in Long Island
Cosmetics—Perfume
Toilet Articles
Irene Cosmetic Shoppe
Next to Loft's
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Notary Public — Multigraphing
Office Detail — Mimeographing
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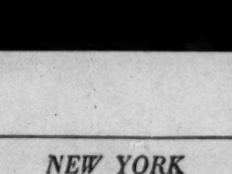
Betty Hat Shop
3731 82nd Street
Hats Ready Made and Fitted
$2.95 up

JAMAICA

Spirella Foundation Garments
Youthful Lines with Complete Comfort
NO RIDING UP MADE TO MEASURE
WILL LAUNDER PERFECTLY
Phone for Demonstration Republic 9-0721
CLARA E. WENNER 90-07 182 Place

LYNBROOK

WALTER S. MILLER JR.

OCTOBER SPECIAL
PRINTED STATIONERY
100 Double Sheets
100 Envelopes
$1.00
Name and address on sheets and envelopes, black, blue or violet. Streamline band in light green, blue or orchid.
92 Atlantic Avenue
LYNBROOK, N. Y.

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BOYS' AND YOUTHS' SHOP
69 ATLANTIC AVE. Phone Lyn 6327
Buy Boys' Wear at a Boys' Shop
October is dress-up month.
Special
Youth's 2-Trouser Prep Suits
18.50—sizes 17-22

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WATCH and JEWELRY REPAIRING
H. H. KOCH
JEWELER
Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry
Silverware, Clocks
373 SUNRISE HIGHWAY

I. Jacobson & Son
DEPARTMENT STORE
Walk-Over Shoes
VITALITY SHOES for Women
LOG CABIN SHOES for Children
Next to Queensboro Gas & Electric Co.
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JOHN WATTS
CHOICE MEATS and PROVISIONS
87 Atlantic Avenue Lynbrook, N. Y.
Telephone Lynbrook 8422

for
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- WALLPAPER
- WINDOW SHADES

John J. Lake & Son
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Bicycles Repairing
Locksmith
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SWEZEY COAL & FEED CO.
COAL AND FUEL OIL
QUALITY FUELS
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G. BRANDAU
16 SOUTH OCEAN AVENUE
HIGH GRADE MEATS
Extra Selected
FANCY POULTRY
S. & W. Canned Goods
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TYDOL SERVICE STATION
EAST MAIN ST. and MEDFORD AVE.
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EMMETT NEWTON, Manager
Now Is the Time for Your Change to Winter Lubricants
Specialized Lubrication by Specially Trained Men

SWEZEY & NEWINS
Patchogue and Huntington
1936 PHILCO RADIOS
With All-Wave Aerial 54.95
- No Down Payment
- As Low as 15c Day

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INCORPORATED
PATCHOGUE AND BAYPORT
QUALITY GROCERY
We Specialize in the Best Always Ready to Serve You
— DELIVERY SERVICE —
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BLUE POINT
Individual Laundry, Inc.
Telephone Blue Point 420
Center Moriches 506
RONKONKOMA 149
Launderers and Dry Cleaners

NEW YORK

Long Island

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GEORGE D. COLYER
JEWELER
Diamonds—Watches—Jewelry
CASH PAID FOR OLD GOLD
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Phone 2232

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Hatters Haberdashers
IRV and LEW
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MALLORY HATS
ARROW SHIRTS

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Paints, Varnishes, Artist Supplies, etc.
Imperial Washable Wallpapers
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Specialists in
Correct Corset Fitting
Newest Styles in Sportswear
HOSIERY GLOVES LINGERIE
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JOHN LUCK
Delicatessen
106-09 Jamaica Avenue
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Makes Delicious SALAD DRESSINGS

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Announces removal of his office to
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SHADES
VENETIAN
BLINDS
MAYBECK'S
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JAHN'S
SODA CANDY LUNCHEON
117-03 HILLSIDE AVENUE
Phone Virginia 7-3888 *Next to R-K-O*

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Permanents, $5 and up
Beauty Culture in All Its Branches
3 Items $1, up to Thursday
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Phone Rich. Hill 2-0277 Virginia 7-8212

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Accessories and Repairs
Prest-O-Lite Battery Service Station
Full Line of Standard Make Tires and Tubes
JAMAICA AVENUE and 101ST STREET

LAURA MILLER
Graduate Corsetiere
Specializes in all types of CORSETS
UNDERWEAR HOSIERY GLOVES
THE GRAY SHOPPE
108-15 Jamaica Ave. Rich. Hill 2-3441

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Ph. Rich. Hill 2-4330, 4331 and 4332

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MEN'S WEAR
— ADAM HATS —
Jamaica Ave., Cor. 107th St.

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Cypress Hill

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Dealer in
HIGH GRADE PRIME BEEF MEAT PRODUCTS
POULTRY AND GAME
Orders called for and delivered.
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Phone Applegate 3778

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CHAS. SCHNEIDER & SON
Phone HE 3-3823
207 Wyckoff Avenue, Brooklyn
PAINTS and HARDWARE
Devoe Agents
Merkin—Barrett—Rutland Roof Paints

NEW YORK

Long Island

RICHMOND HILL
Woodhaven

Exclusive But Not Expensive
GELLER'S
Curtains - Linens - Spreads
Phone Virginia 7-10118
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NEW NON-WILT COLLAR SHIRTS
White and Colors
$1.29 — $1.65 — $1.95
MANHATTAN'S $2.00
Plesser & Sons
MEN'S HABERDASHERS
9103 JAMAICA AVENUE

Phone Richmond Hill 2-0891
Ideal Delicatessen Store
FRED MAYDAG, *Prop.*
8715 JAMAICA AVENUE
Orders Promptly Delivered

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INC.
15% discount cash and carry
106 N. Park Ave., Rockville Ctr., N. Y.
Rockville Centre 62 Freeport 2640
Far Rockaway 7-5060

RENKEN & KUEHLKEN
Fancy Groceries—Delicatessen

Telephone Your
GROCERY ORDER
and be sure to include
BURNETT'S
pure VANILLA
19 NO. PARK AVENUE Tel. 2463

The World Famous
Harper Method
"LONG ISLAND'S SMARTEST AND MOST ELEGANT BEAUTY SALON"
Caterer to Her Majesty the American Woman
Where Expert Service in Beauty's All Intricate Lines Is Cordially Rendered
47 NO. VILLAGE AVE. TEL. R. V. C. 1317

HERMAN BROWN
MEN'S WEAR
Featuring Stetson Hats
Manhattan Shirts and
Interwoven Socks
9 North Park Ave.
Tel. R. V. C. 2540

Are you looking for a Hairdresser, Madame?
THE MAX
Beauty Salon
is Long Island's Finest
For an appointment call
ROCKVILLE CENTRE 4036
40 SOUTH PARK AVENUE

HELLMAN BROS.
BAKERY *and* LUNCH
FINE PASTRY HOMEMADE BREAD
3 Maple Ave. Tel. R. V. C. 2386-W

MINART SHOPPE
Cut Rate COSMETICS
CANDY AGENCY
Perfumes Toilet Articles
24 NORTH VILLAGE AVE. R. V. C. 3692

The ELITE

Now Showing a Complete New Fall and Winter Line in Women's and Children's Apparel
17 N. Park Ave. Tel. R. V. C. 107

The Store of Satisfaction
MARIANNE'S
Coats — Dresses — Hats
MRS. ETHEL SHAW, *Manager*
Open Evenings Except Wednesday
Merrick Road at Village Ave. R. V. C. 2612

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CAMPO
Quality groceries, fruits and vegetables.
BIRDSEYE FROSTED FOODS
14-23 150TH STREET
We Deliver Phones Fl. 9-6977—Fl. 9-6957

Publications Printed
and Mailed Carefully
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CHAPMAN Publications
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Quality and Service Since 1879
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Lumber Fuel Oil
Building Materials
Old Company Lehigh Coal
44-48 East Boston Post Road
Telephones Mamaroneck 1280—1281

TELEPHONE MAMARONECK 2840
Member of the American Institute of Laundering
Mamaroneck Individual Laundry, Inc.
W. ROY HALSEY *Manager*
MAMARONECK AVE. and NEW ST.
MAMARONECK N. Y.

FUEL OILS
Fair-Chester Oil Co.
Oil Burner Sales, Service, Sales Agents
Timken Oil Burners
TEL. MAMARONECK 2020

TEL. MAMARONECK 3456
UPHOLSTERING
SLIP COVERS
CURTAINS — AWNINGS
TOWNE DECORATORS
MAMARONECK AVENUE

NEW YORK

MOUNT VERNON

There Is Real Pleasure in "Furs" When Built or Serviced by Fur Craftsman
For Your Fur Requirements Consult
Berèy
Craftsman of Reliability
Now Conveniently Located
AT PROSPECT CORNER CRARY
Opposite N. Y., N. H. Station
Estimates at Residence Oakwood 2554

Complete Line of New Furniture at Warehouse Prices
Moving Packing Storage
Chelsea Fireproof Storage Warehouse, Inc.
27-33 S. 6th Ave. Phone OAK 8802

FRED C. ROSCHER
STATIONERY
RENTAL LIBRARY
GREETING CARDS
TYPEWRITERS
19 Fourth Ave. Oakwood 7410

INSURANCE
of all kinds by
Charles J. Schoen
Murray Schoen & Morgan Inc.
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Mount Vernon, N. Y.
TEL. OAK 6500
FAIRBANKS 4-4305

Hamblen's
Known as Van Dyk Tea Store 1911 to 1934
113 4TH AVE., MT. VERNON, N. Y.
DAIRY PRODUCTS, NUTS
EVAPORATED FRUITS, CANDIES

An Invitation
If you would have appropriate frocks and hats for various occasions do visit our Shop to see the newest fashions and fabrics.
Prices are the least for the best.
Florence Apparel Shop
7 PROSPECT AVENUE

Have you seen a copy of
.."SERVICES"?..
An interesting booklet about the complete banking facilities of the
MOUNT VERNON TRUST COMPANY
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Marcel Waving, Permanent Waving, Manicuring
DOLL HOSPITAL
Miss Marie Scheier
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James D. Rough Edith C. Barletta
Edwin K. Taylor

THE FLOWER SHOPPE Inc.
45 GRAMATAN AVENUE
Mount Vernon, N. Y.
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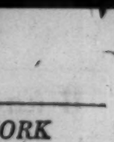
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What's Going On in the Arts

American Paintings in Providence

Providence, R. I.

ACCELERATED interest in American painting is a prominent feature in art life today. Humility has disappeared, and museums and galleries provide displays of native artists with the feeling that they possess distinction and value. Two influences are exercising pressure: one is propaganda for native craft, brought to bear by a surge of patriotism; another is the improved quality of workmanship among our painters. The former factor is disciplinary, chauvinistic and unwholesome; the latter is the gratifying emergence of an American school which holds great promise. From the latter viewpoint we judge the Thirty-first Annual Exhibition of Contemporary American Paintings, now on view at the Rhode Island School of Design.

For the most part, there is but one canvas from a contributor. Many notable names are among the four dozen. Included besides are a number of New Englanders whose fame does not spread beyond the boundary line. In larger context the local celebrities fade somewhat; in more cosmopolitan society they appear provincial. They want the fearlessness and enterprise revealed in artists elsewhere.

The exhibition has a large number of landscapes of the American countryside, and depictions of American rural life. More feeble are the portraits which are either sophisticated studio studies (well painted) or sentimental likenesses. They do not approach the spirit of the landscapes in which painters are discovering the soil, sniffing the air and admiring the vegetation.

Going from canvas to canvas, we discern themes and variations. Take the subject of Central Park as treated in two canvases, by Gifford Beal and Reginald Marsh. In both, the town folk are seen congregating, moving about and enjoying what rustic life the park permits. For Gifford Beal it is a splendid piece of imagery—the moving forms of people, the full vegetation of the trees, the rectangular façades in the distance.

There is no expressive or philosophical note. With Reginald Marsh, a collection of young couples gathered in conversation and dance in the evening is a moment for expression. The canvas seems to be inspired by El Greco's View of Toledo. The lines are broken, the forms blurred somewhat, and the background is a film of nebulous green. The entire picture plays upon a theme of feeling, it evinces an atmosphere in the way Watteau's "Embarkation for Cytherea" (Louvre) does, or even, Botticelli's "Spring." Mr. Marsh has excelled himself in this small canvas, for he seems utterly unimpeded by technical demands.

Going from Marsh to Thomas Benton, much publicized American artist, we find a similar satirical note. Compared with Marsh's, Benton's atmosphere appears vacuumed—so clean, so free that every silhouette stands out with unnatural sharpness. A picture with "social" content is a scene on a corner in Fall River in which young people are standing about. Mr. Benton portrays the telegraph pole, the fence, the chimney, with unforgettable clarity. If clarity and smooth performance are important features in the making of pictures, this is a masterpiece, and Mr. Marsh's canvas a pitiable failure.

Rockwell Kent's "Spring Thaw" makes man out to be a pretty small parcel before the magnitude of nature, mountains, icebergs, watery stretches. Mr. Kent's painting lacks texture, however; it is lumpy and improperly balanced. Georgina Klitgaard, whose pastoral scenes we have often lauded, comes forth with a very Oriental visualization of "Lifting Fog." For us it lacks conviction. Edward Hopper abandons old houses for sloping hills, in a good, tidy, discerning piece of painting. Sidney Laufman and Leon Kroll paint similar scenes of farm life. The former, however, betrays a more poetic nature, a more delicate sensibility. Where Kroll offers a clear depiction, Laufman relaxes into graces, softening the textures, warming the color. It is a more personal and more stirring presentation. "White Cockatoo," by George Luks, hung amid the other canvases, appears loose and disheveled. On the whole, American artists have tightened up on such impressionistic waywardness. Their colors are purer, their patterns more definite. Other displays of merit are those of Simka Simkovitch, Luigi Lucconi and Ann Brockman.

D. A.

The New Motion Pictures

HAILED in Moscow as companion picture to "Chapayev" and "The Youth of Maxim," the new Soviet film, "Peasants," is now being disclosed for the first time to Boston audiences at the Fine Arts Theater. It has many of the virtues and some of the faults of Russian screen productions. It is rather slow in getting under way, and the spectator who is unfamiliar with the Russian tongue and not intimately acquainted with the problems of farm collectivization will find it at first a little difficult to interest himself in the kulak plot to break up the village kolkhoz by rousing in the peasants the lust for private ownership of hogs.

But as the photoplay continues, one recognizes the dramatic values in the clash of human weakness with communal interests. The apparently trivial-subject matter takes on significance as the importance of the fundamentals involved emerges. There is also a virtue in the sympathetic depiction of the slow mental processes of these simple people. More remarkable is the evident care taken to see fair play in this account of a miniature class war. The film is, of course, propaganda and the collective triumphs in the end, but the commissar who straightens the tangle is not made too superior a person, and there is human understanding of the kulak villain and his problem.

Although Russian camera are not yet the equal of Hollywood's, Russian directors (in this instance Friedrich Ermler) still hive the magic cinematic touch. Som of the shots are of singular beauty. The fine peasant faces again are used eloquently. There is a deal of comedy in the film, too. A very amusing scene is the meat-dumpling contest. There are good characterizations by A. Petrov as the plotter, E. Yunger as his wife, B. Poslavsky as her brother, and Nikolai Bogolyubov as the commissar.

The new film at the Keith Memorial is the spectacular "Last Days of Pompeii." The producers confess that they have borrowed from Bulwer-Lytton only the title and the destruction of the town. The eruption, of course, is the "big" scene. The story is a parable of a smith who spent his life in pursuit of material possessions, only to find them in ruins at the end. There is an effort to portray sympathetically the teaching of Jesus and its influence on his followers, but the touch of authenticity is wanting here, as it is in the shots of the destruction of the city. Preston Foster takes the part of the smith-gladiator with physical impressiveness. Basil Rathbone draws an interesting picture of an intellectually weary Pontius Pilate.

The new March of Time among other things, brings to the film Reader's Digest's unfortunate appeal through the "horrible example" method for motorcar safety.

L. A. S.

The Dance—New York Notes

A BIBLIOGRAPHY of the Dance is being compiled under the sponsorship of the New York Public Library and financially backed by the works division of the New York City Department of Public Welfare. The project was originally conceived by Miss Dorothy Lawton, head of the Music Library at 120 East Fifty-eighth Street. Musicians, dancers, artists, actors and librarians, under the supervision of Eugene Bonner, are engaged in the undertaking, which was begun on June 1, 1934, and now nears completion. The list includes not only books on the dance, but references from other than dance books, covering works (books and magazine articles) on anthropology, ethnology, folklore, history, comparative religion and travel, painting, sculpture and music.

Coming dance recitals and concerts are: Polly Korchien and Dean Goodelle in their first appearance in two seasons, at the Guild Theater, Sunday evening, Oct. 20, in a program of new dances; Sara Mildred Strauss presenting solo and group dances by members of her motion picture and revue companies on the roof of the Ziegfeld Theater, Tuesday, Oct. 22; Doris Humphrey and Charles Weidman and their group, with new compositions by both artists, at the Guild Theater, Sunday evening, Oct. 27. Esther Junger, after a year's sojourning in musical shows ("Life Begins at 8:40" and "Parade"), will give a recital at the Guild Theater on Sunday evening, Nov. 3, and Martha Graham's first New York recitals of the season will take place on Sunday evenings, Nov. 10 and 17. It is interesting to observe that all but one of these events are scheduled for Sunday evenings, a good time for dance occurrences, as there are fewer competitive events. In Boston, ancient Blue Laws, still prevailing, prevent so excellent a choice.

The calendar of eight dance recitals at Washington Irving High School is as follows: Oct. 12, Doris Humphrey and Charles Weidman; Nov. 2, Ted Shawn and his men's ensemble; Dec. 7, Miriam Winslow and her group; Jan. 11, Tamiris and her group; Feb. 1, Carola Goya; Feb. 15, Martha Graham and her group; March 14, Jacques Cartier; April 4, Agnes de Mille. M. L.

"Sweet Mystery of Life"

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

New York

GENE LOCKHART, resourceful actor, is the mainstay of the new farce about hypochondriacism, "Sweet Mystery of Life." The story is unrolled in many scenes, after the fashion of "She Loves Me Not," with about everything possible done by the producer to make sure of amusing playgoers who don't mind how piffling a play may be so long as it is funny.

Certainly one of the funniest scenes in the theater this season is that in which the three scheming managers seek to persuade their boss that he should take out a $5,000,000 insurance policy for the benefit of his business. Their idea is to benefit themselves, but he fools them by flourishing upon the new regime of fun and travel that the insurance agent institutes as a means of keeping his client fit to keep up his premiums. Mr. Lockhart does wonders with his part of the discouraged gentleman who comes to take a new interest in life, and Hobart Cavanaugh has come from the films to make comic the insurance solicitor who becomes rich in spite of himself. Kathryn March makes a real impression as a comedy telephone girl. Others in the cast include Edward Butler, Franklyn Fox, Herbert Warren, William David, Erskine Sanford, Evelyn Allen.

Sam S. Shubert Theater—Herman Shumlin presents **Sweet Mystery of Life**, by Richard Maibaum, Michael Wallach and George Haight; production designed by Donald Oenslager; evening of Oct. 11, 1935.

Radiocast Programs Of Christian Science

Following are announcements of Radiocast Programs of Christian Science in the localities or regions served by this edition. This list is a portion of a total of 136 stations in the United States and other countries carrying these programs. It will appear on the first and third Thursdays of each month. Announcements of new stations and changes in schedule will be published in this edition as received. These programs are under the auspices of local Committees on Publication. All times are local.

Connecticut

Bridgeport—Tuesdays, 10:15 a. m., WICC, 600kc.

Maine

Portland—Sundays, 12:30 p. m., WCSH, 940kc.

Massachusetts

Boston—In "Good Cheer Service," Wednesdays, 3:30 p. m., WBSO, 920kc.

Boston—Sundays, 4:15 p. m., WIXAL, 6040kc-49.7m.

New Bedford—Tuesdays, 9:45 p. m., WNBH, 1310kc.

Rhode Island

Providence—Nov. 1, 9:15 a. m.; Nov. 23, 5:30 p. m.; Dec. 13, 9:15 a. m.; Dec. 28, 5:30 p. m.; Jan. 17, 9:15 a. m.; Feb. 8, 5:30 p. m.; Feb. 28, 9:15 a. m.; March 21, 5:30 p. m.; WJAR, 890kc.

Chameleon's 'Rubber' Tongue

The Indian chameleon has a telescopic tongue with which it can catch insects six inches distant.

AN ORATOR or author is never successful till he has learned to make his words smaller than his ideas.—EMERSON.

Daily Features

HOW little do they see what really is, who frame their hasty judgment upon that which seems.—SOUTHEY.

Worth Knowing

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Guess Again

16.

Check (√) Yes or No

1. "The oxens' bodies looked sleek and smooth." Is this sentence correct in every particular? (*Yes*..... *No*.....)

2. The island of Madagascar lies to the east of the southern portion of Africa. If you were to fly due east from Rio de Janeiro, would you pass over any part of Madagascar? (*Yes*..... *No*.....)

3. Would you be correct in saying that at least six states have highest elevations of less than 1000 feet? (*Yes*..... *No*.. ...)

4. Did Milton write "Lycidas"? (*Yes*..... *No*.....)

5. Is the Sea of Galilee the source of the River Jordan? (*Yes*..... *No*.....)

[Detailed Answers Appear Elsewhere on This Page]

Brevities

Atlanta Constitution: Having the signatures to peace treaties on detachable coupons would look neat and give the correct air of irresponsibility.

Cleveland Plain Dealer: Chinese newspapers are forbidden to criticize Mussolini. That's unnecessary, for Il Duce hasn't much time these days to devote to reading the Chinese exchanges.

Chicago Tribune: Anyhow, when the next Democratic national convention meets and the chairman says, "Well, we will now proceed to the drawing up of the party platform," somebody in the gallery is going to yell, "What for?"

VOCATIONS

(Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supplies. $1 is paid for each item accepted.)

Fairy Godmother Job

A WOMAN who was obliged to give up her profession of dressmaking discovered another job along similar lines, one in which during the last 10 years success and service have gone hand in hand.

She realized that many wealthy women wear their dresses but very few times, and then buy new ones; she also knew, from experience, that there were many women, college girls, and other students, not always able to spend much money for the clothes they needed, and yet who sometimes had occasions where a good costume was necessary. So Mrs. B—— began to collect from rich folk, whom she knew, dresses they were discarding, agreeing to give them a percentage of whatever price she could get for them.

Soon the frockless ones heard of this great opportunity to get the clothes they needed, at prices they could pay; and they came in increasing droves. The apartment soon re-echoed with exclamations of surprise and joy when, perhaps, the dress of some society girl was found to be just the right size for some young thing starting in a city job, but lacking the right dress for some gay occasions which she craved.

Threefold are the accomplishments of this enterprise: many women and girls are made happy by this exchange of clothing, the wealthy women give what they make from their dresses to some philanthropy, and Mrs. B—— has the satisfaction of finding that her venture is a monetary success. M. C.

What They Say

Halting the Dole

"Stop the dole and more work will begin. Most of the people hate a handout. They want to work."—*Henry Ford.*

Critics

"Criticism is of no value which either ignores the good of the old or the value of the new."—*Herbert Hoover.*

Results

"It is not riches that are going to make us happy. It is the accomplishment."—*Charles M. Schwab.*

Communist's View

"The most valuable of all capital in the world is people." — *Josef Stalin.*

Wash Day

The Three Pups, Out to Dry, Were Snapped for the Monitor Camera Club by Henry Boyden, Portland, Maine.

In Lighter Vein

Experience to Spare!

"I'm not quite certain about engaging you," said the prospective mistress to the applicant for a situation. "You don't seem to me to have had enough experience."

"Experience is it that's troublin' you? I should think that 13 places in less than six months, same as I've had, would be experience enough!"—*Hudson Star.*

Dad Would Remember!

Dad: "I wonder where that stepladder is."

Mother: "Willie had it the last I know."

Dad: "Then it must be in the pantry."—*Pathfinder.*

Pretty Name

"What a pretty name your maid has."

"Yes. Of course, it's not her real name. We call her Dawn because she's always breaking."—*Calendar.*

Shake!

"I'm sure I have met you somewhere."

"No doubt, I have been there often."—*American Legion Monthly.*

American Viewpoint

"Why do these titled foreigners give themselves so many airs?"

"Because we give them so many heiresses."—*Calendar.*

Parliamentary Practice Question Box

Questions Addressed to This Department Will Be Answered by Arthur T. Lewis, Author of "Parliamentary Law Simplified."

Question: An organization adopts an amendment to its by-laws. Later in the same meeting, a member who feels that more time should be given to consider the subject, moves to reconsider the vote on the amendment. The chairman ruled this out of order. Is the chair correct?

Answer: Yes. A vote adopting a motion to amend the constitution or by-laws cannot be reconsidered. After the amendment is adopted it immediately becomes part of the by-laws and in every respect comes under the same rules that apply to the amendment of by-laws. Usually this requires previous notice and two-thirds vote to adopt. In an organization which by its by-laws may amend only at certain meetings, such as the annual meeting, this would mean that no further change could be made until the next such meeting.

Daily Anecdote

Paganini's Shoe

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

PAGANINI, the famous Italian violinist of the early part of the last century, once met a servant girl, Nicette, whose lover had been drawn in the conscription. They had planned to marry, but had no money with which to pay for a substitute.

Learning of her trouble, Paganini fashioned a musical instrument from a wooden shoe, and announced a concert at which he promised to play "alternate selections upon the violin and a shoe."

A huge audience responded. The entire proceeds he handed over to Nicette. After paying 1500 francs for a substitute for her lover, she had several hundred francs left. That their marriage might be speedily and happily consummated, Paganini also gave her the shoe which she was able to sell for a goodly sum.

Guess Again Answers (16)

1. No; "oxen" is already plural, so make the possessive "oxen's."
2. Yes; over the southern portion.
3. No; only five states have highest elevations of less than 1000 feet: Delaware (440), Florida (325), Louisiana (469), Mississippi (806), and Rhode Island (805).
4. Yes.
5. No; it rises on the slopes of Mt. Hermon, well north of the Sea of Galilee, and flows through the lake.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

His Word

(Wall Street Journal)

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Davis, Okla.

JUST before the battle of Shiloh, during the Civil War, J. J. Allen and three of his comrades made an agreement that if any of them were killed the survivors would take care of their families.

Two of them never returned. The third failed to keep his promise, so Allen, the other survivor, hunted up the families of his two lost comrades and provided for them. He had eight children of his own, and in addition, reared 43 orphans, including those of his two war buddies. Allen is still living at Davis, Okla.

Supreme Court Building

BUILT to outlive any public building heretofore constructed in this country and to reflect the enduring qualities of the court itself, the new home of the United States Supreme Court in Washington, completed after four years, utilizes 455,000 cubic feet of marble. This is more marble than is in any other public building in the world, the architect of the structure believes.

Only the best materials were used in the construction of the building and supervision of workmanship was extremely rigid. Marble was used as much as possible, the entire exterior being of the Vermont product. The main hall and all of the corridors are solidly marble.

Two typical examples of the high class of construction employed throughout the building are cited. Oversized steel, used in the columns, was given three coats of paint, enclosed in waterproof cement and finished off with a covering of fireproof tile. In the roof, a concrete slab reinforced with steel was laid. Then a sheathing of copper was placed over the whole, then a four-inch air space and finally a roof of heavy tile.—*Wall Street Journal.*

Cartoons of the Week

—Carlisle in Des Moines Register
A Job That Will Take Some Fancy Hog Calling

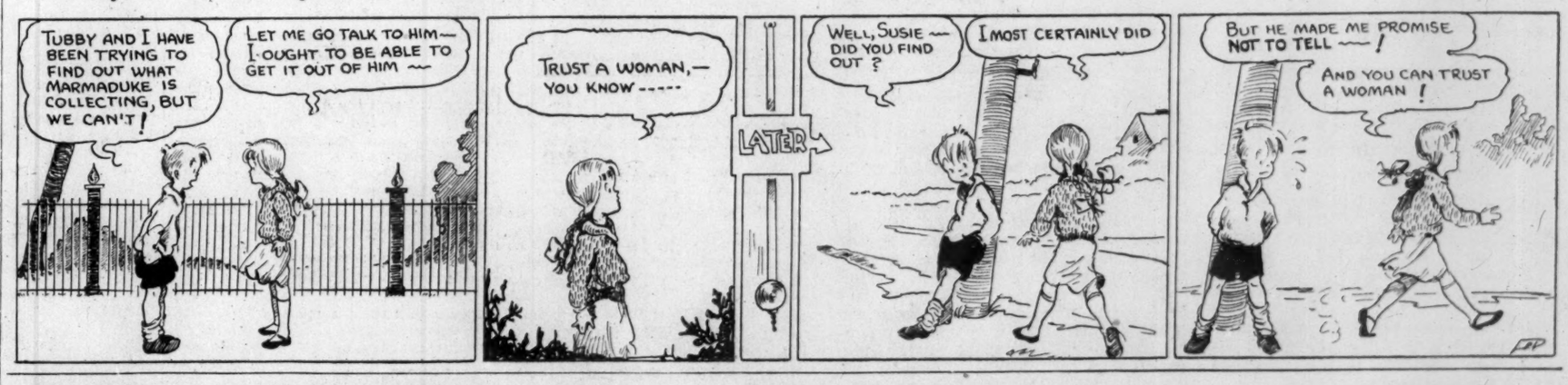
—Hutton in Philadelphia Inquirer
Breaking Home Ties

—Russell in Los Angeles Times
The Colossus of Rhodes!

—Hutton in Philadelphia Inquirer
Midnight Oil

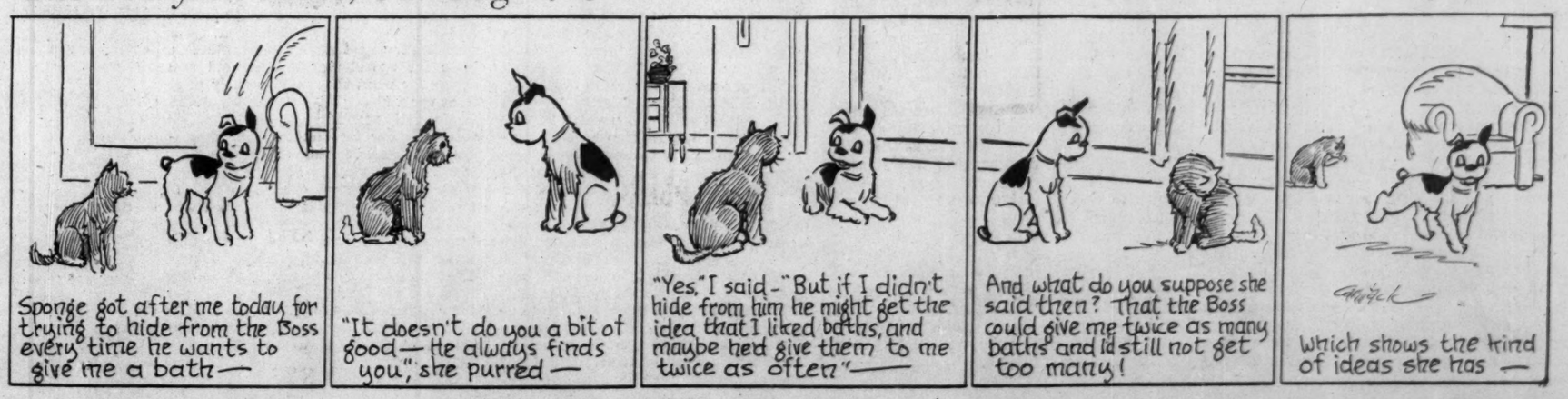
Tubby and Buddy & Co. —*Evidently!*

By LE PELLEY


TUBBY AND I HAVE BEEN TRYING TO FIND OUT WHAT MARMADUKE IS COLLECTING, BUT WE CAN'T!
LET ME GO TALK TO HIM— I OUGHT TO BE ABLE TO GET IT OUT OF HIM ~~
TRUST A WOMAN,— YOU KNOW-----
LATER
WELL, SUSIE ~~ DID YOU FIND OUT?
I MOST CERTAINLY DID
BUT HE MADE ME PROMISE NOT TO TELL ~~!
AND YOU CAN TRUST A WOMAN!

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Sponge Must Think One Good Bath Deserves Another*

By CARMACK


Sponge got after me today for trying to hide from the Boss every time he wants to give me a bath—
"It doesn't do you a bit of good— he always finds you," she purred—
"Yes," I said- "But if I didn't hide from him he might get the idea that I liked baths, and maybe he'd give them to me twice as often"—
And what do you suppose she said then? That the Boss could give me twice as many baths and I'd still not get too many!
Which shows the kind of ideas she has —

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 17, 1935 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Trade—Instrument of War

WHAT should we think of a manufacturer or farmer who sent his salesmen out to solicit trade with a machine gun? Yet aggregations of producers combined in nations still persist in that form of sales appeal. Mussolini is doing it in Ethiopia today. Japan did it yesterday in Manchuria. Britain, France and the United States did it in the same way day before yesterday, and even now they do it in a manner only a trifle more polite.

They depend on force rather than on the plain excellence of their product. The force is called quotas, export subsidies, depreciated currencies, tariffs, embargoes, or some other supposedly civilized form of commercial warfare. But it is war. And the idea behind it is that goods must be bought not because they are more useful than those we wish to exchange for them but because they come from a certain section of the earth's surface.

Barriers are raised around those sections because they happen to have different languages or governments and their trade is promoted on the language or government basis. And the methods are not the true commercial methods of advertising or explaining the merits of the goods. The methods are the methods of war—national power exerted to force customers to buy or to defeat competition.

Imagine this sort of thing in operation in the United States today! California wouldn't buy shoes in Massachusetts but would try to make them at home. New York would try to raise oranges in hothouses instead of buying from Florida. Or each state would depress its own money so as to sell more cheaply than competing states. Or suppose that all the oil was in Texas and all the iron in Ohio, and that neither of them wanted either shoes or oranges, preferred to make them at home. Florida and Massachusetts might come to believe—especially if they had dictators for governors—that only by conquest could they get iron and oil.

Ridiculous! Of course. Impossible! Surely. But ridiculous and impossible in the United States today only because the Constitution provides for free trade between the states. And the condition described is exactly the situation of the nation-states of the world today. The excessive nationalism that has been built up, partly to serve the political needs of national leaders, partly through failure to perceive the true nature of trade as a two-way exchange in which both parties benefit, has set the world off in almost trade-tight compartments.

And the plight of nations which lack raw materials and cannot sell to countries which possess them is precisely that of Florida and Massachusetts in the allegory above. Indeed Italy and Japan today are basing their resort to the old method of conquest on the ground that they are being strangled economically. Without attempting to estimate to what extent their actions are dictated by political ambition as distinct from economic needs it is plain that their people would not respond so readily to agitation were the economic needs not evident.

What shall we do about it? Three leaders from three nations have just joined in outlining a program that would help. Sir Samuel Hoare, Cordell Hull and M. Paul Reynaud, in messages to the New York Herald Tribune's forum on current problems, spoke plainly for conquering what Sir Samuel called "the mentality of war, whether it be on the field of battle or on the field of commerce, industry or labor."

Mr. Hull's program was specific:

> The nations can and must simultaneously endeavor to facilitate the movement of trade between them, to find their way back to stable monetary relations, and to agree upon the organization and principles which will assure that all important raw materials will become available on reasonable terms wherever they are needed.

To do this nations and individuals must begin to understand that they can sell only as they buy, get only as they give, and that doing unto others as they would have others do unto them is the soundest kind of economics and the surest preventive of war.

Presidential Interest in Safety

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT has shown a timely interest in the subject of highway safety by his message to the National Safety Conference in Louisville, Ky. Certainly it behooves the United States to inculcate proper use of the automobile when that device has cost in fifteen years more lives than all the wars in the nation's history.

There is not the slightest doubt that the President is entirely sincere in desiring a greater degree of care and responsibility on the highways. But there are two quite reasonable lines of action which apparently have not yet occurred to Mr. Roosevelt in his desire to improve traffic conditions.

Respect for traffic laws rests very largely on the completeness and impartiality with which these regulations are enforced. The President's own sons have figured in repeated charges of speeding and reckless driving. Perhaps local courts feel a hesitancy in such cases, especially when state and city officials sometimes take privileges to which they have no more right than a factory hand late to work. Mr. Roosevelt could set a potent example if he should announce to all and sundry, including the White House secretaries, that his sons are to be treated exactly like anybody else when they get a traffic ticket.

A second point of which it seems the Chief Executive should take note is the effect on highway hazards of his Administration's policy of prohibition repeal. The Methodist Board of Temperance found that in 192 cities arrests for drunken driving increased 27 per cent in 1934 over 1933, and it is common observation that the trend has continued into 1935 under the "controls" which were to introduce a reign of sweet "moderation" in the use of liquor. The President might delegate someone to look into this.

Room for People

SOME time ago Mr. Mackenzie King said that the ideal population of Canada, which she could well support, was 80,000,000. Her present population is about one eighth of that number.

Australia is a continent which, in spite of its desert areas and its tropical north coast, should be capable of supporting at least as many people as Canada. She has only about 6,000,000. Japan casts covetous eyes on her empty spaces.

Great Britain, with an area of only 87,000 square miles, has 45,000,000 inhabitants. Two million are unemployed.

Those are glaring examples of overpopulation and underpopulation—of peoples needing to expand, and other peoples jealously guarding their unoccupied regions. But there are many other cases besides. Italy as well as Japan needs room for her growing population. Indian labor seeks an outlet abroad.

It was to consider such matters, so far as the British Empire is concerned, that a conference was recently held at Newcastle-on-Tyne, to explore the possibilities of promoting voluntary migration. The difficulties which have proved almost insuperable since the World War were not shirked. It was necessary to point out that Canada already has 12½ per cent of her population dependent on charity. How could she make room for surplus population from Europe? Australia, too, has her unemployed factory workers, and farmers who are with difficulty finding markets for their goods.

How can these countries, with their present difficulties, be expected to welcome more migrants from Great Britain? And yet so much of their land is unused, with wealth waiting to be exploited—and we have the inescapable fact that at some time in the future Japan, with her ever-increasing millions, will not indefinitely be content to look on at the great continent to the south of her where territory is unoccupied and unutilized.

The British Dominions certainly could not be expected to welcome the dumping of unemployed Englishmen, without means, and without special skill, upon their shores. But it would be sheer gain to the underpopulated countries to have new citizens capable of creating new wealth, producing more and consuming more. No haphazard methods of migration can be welcomed. But wisely planned and adequately financed schemes for sending out the right kinds of people to the right places for group and community settlement should serve not only to relieve the country from which the migrants set out, but to strengthen the country in which they settle.

It is suggested that the British Government should invite representatives of the Dominions to work out a long-term policy of migration which should be of equal advantage to both sides. A short-sighted nationalism stands in the way at present, and lethargy in face of it. A long view shows that the continuance of the British character of the British Empire depends on the solution of the problem of migration. If the empty spaces are not filled with Britons, they will be filled by others. There are leaders of opinion in Britain, in Canada and in Australia who are alive to the situation.

Horseshoe Curves

MACHINES may come and machines may go but the horse goes on forever. For a time the deluge from Detroit caused large sections of America's population to feel that soon the only place to see a horse in captivity would be the circus when it came to town. Now he is coming back. But in order to go under his own power over the hard roads of civilization he must be shod with shoes of metal.

What with the hammer being beaten into a tire iron and the blacksmith's brawny arms engaged in nothing more strenuous than turning the wheel of the gasoline pump it looked as though the ancient craft of shoeing horses was vanishing. Now, from town and country one hears everywhere of the return of Dobbin. There are many jobs where he still seems to fit so comfortably. And, again the anvil chorus is heard in the land. Forges, long cold, are relit, their red fires drawing apprentices to the smithy.

Michigan State College offers students short courses where they may roll up their sleeves amid the "burning sparks that fly like chaff from a threshing floor," and farm hands join with collegians in gayly twisting bars of iron into graceful horseshoe curves.

The wag who wrote derisively:

> Under the spreading chestnut tree
> See the village hot-dog stand;

was premature in his parody of Longfellow's lovely line. Farrier, smith, artist in iron—call the sturdy wielder of bellows and tongs by any name you will, but may his tribe long continue.

Orestes of Maine

Book News of the Day

ROBERT P. TRISTRAM COFFIN'S adventure into the field of the novel, RED SKY IN THE MORNING (New York: Macmillan. $2.50), will be remembered longer, probably, for the extraordinary clarity of its setting than for anything else. The poet in Mr. Coffin, almost always uppermost, here shows himself in a twofold fashion—in his ability to evoke sharply defined pictures of his setting, and to get beneath what is merely pictorial and reproduce the significant inner qualities of the Maine coast which he knows and loves. A land of spruce and snow, or of apple blossoms and seascapes; a sky clear blue on windy spring days, unearthly red at sunrise when bad weather was coming; a sea sometimes a silver glitter, sometimes white stone walls of surf; houses standing out like glistening squares of rock candy; beating salt scud, wild-eyed gulls, Mayflowers, sweet fern and little fall asters frosting the roadsides with blue—these are details struck off in a poet's summing up of a region which is perhaps more blended of sea and land than any other spot on earth. Mr. Coffin realizes Maine with senses, intelligence and heart.

"Red Sky in the Morning" is entirely a Maine story. Every sentence has in it something essential to the coastal scenery of Maine or to its people. Nevertheless it deals with universal human qualities and situations. The starkly simple plot is based largely on misunderstandings. Daniel Prince distrusted his wife and took her out to the end of Whaleboat Island to live in what was a virtual imprisonment. He also misunderstood the quality of his son Will's affection for him. Will, in his turn, misunderstood the relations between his mother and his father's cousin, Rupert, and because he misunderstood he induced tragedy.

Through the eyes of young Will we see his father, a lobster fisherman, neglectful of the fine Prince tradition, distorted by jealousy, but capable, forceful and worthy of a boy's admiration. We see briefly the brother David whom the father loved best because the boy was like him, we see the ineffectual mother of the lads, and Uncle Frank who rehearsed for Will the glories of his ancestors, and Rupert who came back to the old Prince house with his tall tales of the outside world and his carnality. We see Will, himself, drawn two ways by loyalty to his father and a desire to make something of himself worthy of the Princes. We see him at last become an Orestes of the Maine coast—though with less cause than that which impelled the original Orestes.

"Red Sky in the Morning," though fiction, is true brother to Mr. Coffin's biographies, "Portrait of an American" and "Lost Paradise," in its evocation of the genius of the home place, and also in its emphasis on father-and-son relations.

W. K. R.

A One-Pound Look

A Pound a Week

MR. AND MRS. CRUMPET were both absorbed in the Lane-End Gazette. Mrs. Crumpet was in possession, while Mr. Crumpet was trying to read the back of it, from the opposite side of the hearth.

"Now, Martha-Ellen," he was gently chiding, as I entered the room, "thou's read that one bit four times. If thou'll give t'paper back to me I'll find thee summat else."

He sighed. I knew the story. He really was to blame, for he always received the Gazette first, and it was he who picked out the pieces for Martha-Ellen to read. Mr. Crumpet's day, however, was never quite complete until he had informed himself of as many current events as the local newspaper found it advisable to record.

* * *

After some years I had returned to Yorkshire, to find them going through the same amusing dialogue as of old. The house-place had not altered much. The grate and oven and hob were as carefully black-leaded, the brass fire-irons as brightly polished as ever. The same fancy tin from which Mrs. Crumpet used to distribute ginger biscuits to me when I called on her, as a child, occupied its customary position on the sewing machine.

"Do you notice anything missing?" Mr. Crumpet asked, as soon as he had recovered from the surprise of my visit. I searched my memory. There had been something over the door, but what it had been I was unable to recall. "Don't you remember Gladstone?" he said, reproachingly. Of course I remembered Gladstone, in a highly colored wood carving. I remembered how awed I would be to reflect that one individual should embody one half the virtues and talents which I had been told the original of the carving possessed.

So Gladstone had gone, and a new wallpaper had been applied covering up the bright rectangle which the removal of the plaque had left. And there was another change, in the form of an electric light fixture where the gas bracket had hung. "Let me show you how it works," Mr. Crumpet offered, and joyously pulled a string which extended from the center of the room to the fireplace, where it was caught in a loop. With daylight lasting until 11 at night, in the summer, of course it was not in demand just then, but what a powerful illumination that one bulb shed in the winter I was left to imagine for myself.

* * *

"Now, what I can't make out yet," Mr. Crumpet announced, as I joined the couple, on the hearth, "is what your President Roosevelt is going to do about old-age pension." I had not been troubling about that since I left American shores. Mr. Crumpet went over to the sideboard, opened a drawer, and returned with two little books.

"This is mine," he said proudly, placing one of them in my lap, "and here's Martha-Ellen's. And we draw us pound a week between us. It's right grand. Ever since we were seventy, we've had ten shillings apiece, every week. And my sister's been getting hers now since she was sixty-five. Them at's insured by t'government, thou knows, can get it at sixty-five."

"Ee, whatever should we have done without it?" put in Martha-Ellen as she spread a white cloth on the table and set the kettle on the coals. "Mr. Crumpet's had no work since three years come Whitsuntide, when Clegg's woolen mill shut down. People's better off now than ever they were afore."

"And they're talking about raising it to more than ten shillings," her husband remarked.

"It *is* a champion thing," he went on. "Our children couldn't look after us, with their big families to take care of, and it always took the bit I earned to keep us fed and housed. We're right thankful for it. And so's our Kate."

"Aunt Mooly" poured forth a similar psalm of gratitude. She was washing and scouring the doorstone of the limed cottage she had lived in all her married life.

"Of course," she confided, "if Ben 'adn't been a drinking man we might 'ave 'ad a bit o' brass saved up now. 'E addled good money while 'e worked at brickyard. I've allus been tee-total meself—except for a drop o' brandy when I was poorly. But there's varry little to do now in t' yard, and we've been getting us pension for two-three years."

She put a white edge to the doorstep thoughtfully, wrung out her floor-cloth and smoothed the decoration down before she said softly, "We'd both be in t' workhouse now if it wasn't for us pound a week."

P. P. S.

North . . South . . East . . West

Efficiency, Economy, Use

By Frank L. Perrin

INTERESTING disclosures resulted from the answers given by Mr. Gerard Swope, president of the General Electric Company, to quite leading and incisively penetrating questions propounded by the members of the congressional committee which is investigating and preparing to recommend important patent legislation. Mr. Swope was not a stubborn witness, albeit his company was, in a sense, on the defensive. Apparently he was not an unwilling witness. One is persuaded to believe that the interests of his company could not have been better served at the moment than by himself. His candor and truthfulness combined also to clarify, in the thought of the public, some troublesome and still more or less confusing problems.

Despite the progress which has been made in the United States in adding to the lists of employed industrial workers, it is shown by Mr. Swope's testimony that against a normal total of 100,000 employed by his company there are now employed only 50,000. He explains this disparity by the simple and convincing statement that it is not because of any overproduction of the commodities manufactured and offered for sale, but because of insufficient and subnormal consumption. That is not news to many who have made more than a superficial study of this persistent and important question of supply and demand. Many theses have been written and published to elucidate a plain and indisputable truth.

Still there is the vain search for the means to the desired end. Perhaps Mr. Swope has offered, in a few words, the modus or means to hoped-for accomplishment. To him it appears that the machine age, which those unemployed and without hope have regarded with misgivings and fear, has brought with it the solution of its own problem. He is convinced that the mechanization of industry is to make possible the lowering of the cost of production, which in turn will reduce prices and make easily possible that increased consumption so necessary to the success of industry and the comfort and happiness of all the people.

It is encouraging that a captain of industry, the managing director of so important an enterprise as the one Mr. Swope represents, is courageous enough and unselfish enough to make public declaration of a conviction he long must have held. Because those similarly situated failed or refused to appreciate the necessity of sharing with the consumers the rich rewards of productive industry in the days and years of their great prosperity, the whole fabric was all but destroyed when the inevitable saturation point was reached. That was when the towering industrial structure was built up from profits which invested capital and inflated credit unwisely and selfishly refused to share with those employed or those who were the normal buyers and consumers. Future incomes were mortgaged to the manufacturers by consumers who were mesmerized into believing that prosperity would never reach that elusive corner which it finally turned so suddenly.

That debt, it seems, has largely been paid. But in the tiresome process of liquidation the potential home market was all but destroyed. In the meantime the public has come quite near to establishing the fact that it can, when the emergency is great, by deprivation and nonuse, dictate commodity price levels. But the realization that this is measurably possible does not lessen the hardships or lighten the burden of the 50,000 men and women who should find employment under normal conditions in Mr. Swope's factories and sales agencies but who are now idle and perhaps the sharers of public bounty. Neither does it of itself add to the earnings and dividends of their former employer.

The reasonable theory propounded and more than casually approved by Mr. Swope does not accord in the slightest degree with the programs of those who would impose upon capital and industry what many regarded as the fantastic and more or less radical remedies urged by the share-the-wealth advocates. The great need now and always is the right to share in the opportunities which are the natural heritage of every free people. At the behest of political leaders, some speaking for intrenched special interests, some for speculative capital, and still others for what they picturesquely refer to as the "submerged masses," we are all inclined to permit ourselves to be led astray in our fact finding and conclusions. We look for remedies which have been tried and which have failed, for nostrums and panaceas which do not, in fact, have any virtue or actual existence.

If it can be assumed from the voluntary statement made by Mr. Swope that those in a position to put into practice what is offered as a sound policy, rather than a mere theory, are convinced that they have found the solution to a common problem, the interested and concerned observer on the side lines may take new hope.

Mirror of Opinion

The Real Solution

NO DOUBT, repeal has helped the hotel business remarkably. It cost a lot to get it, however, and after we got it it cost a lot more to service it. Millions have been spent by the hotels in new rooms and equipment. Just the same it has brought in new cash in abundance. . . .

But it hasn't proved a "salvation" or a "life saver" in any sense of the word. About 80 per cent of the nation's hotels still are in the hands of receivers, yet practically all of the hotels have license privileges.

The so-called "salvation" must come from another source, and that source is legitimate increased hotel rates in general. At the national association convention in November, the question will probably be paramount, and no doubt some definite steps will be taken along the right lines.

Surely, without such action, definite recovery is far distant. The Omaha plan, apparently, has worked out well. Four classifications of hotels were established, rates declared, agreements, with teeth in them, signed, and deposits made to keep good faith. Hotel men in Omaha will tell you the plan is O.K. Pittsburgh, too, has had some success with a similar plan.

What Omaha and Pittsburgh have done, so New York and Boston can.—*Hotel and Restaurant News* (Boston).

The Wide Horizon

Third Reich's Progression

By J. E. Williams

NATIONAL Socialism continues its onward way as quickly as conditions at home and abroad permit. Such is the lesson which the last party congress at Nuremberg was intended to convey to everybody in the Third Reich. There is to be no watering down of the pure doctrine on the nationalistic and racial sides and in these matters the goal is ever the same—the old party program.

The fundamental problems of the relations between party and state and between party and nation have been the center, not of discussions, but of pronouncements which indicate clearly that the Third Reich continues to be primarily a party state, which means something more than that the National Socialists are the state party. Behind the state stands the party, ready to act in any and every emergency in which the state fails to satisfy the party's desires. The state is described as being simply the organ for executing the orders of the leader, in other words, of the people. In the ship of state, the popular will (Volkswille) is the engine, but the helm is in the hands of the leader.

Supreme power, it is emphasized, arises not from the state but from the nation—from the people themselves. Such a theory suggests a likeness to something which students of political theory have long associated with the name of Rousseau, but in practice such "democratic license" is governed by the idea that though supreme power is inherent in the people, only that shall happen which is beneficial for the people.

And how is that to be decided? Here the leadership basis of National Socialism appears. The leader decides what is, and what is not, beneficial for the nation. If an outsider dared to question why the National Socialist Party alone is capable of selecting the men of necessary capacity for the good administration of the state, the ultimate answer (for which no proof is required here) is that "the leader has said so."

The great difference between National Socialism and Fascism, it is insisted here, is that the former arises from the people, not from the state. But whatever the truth of this distinction may be in theory, in practice, Nationalism Socialism has taken to itself all state power, and operated it for its own ends.

The last Nuremberg congress is an indication also that the revolution goes on. After the clear up of June 30, 1934, it was repeatedly declared that there was to be no "second revolution." In reality, the legislation recently passed indicates that a continuous revolution is going on, in which the radical wing of the party achieved a notable triumph. For the three laws passed by the Reichstag on September 15 last were undoubtedly concessions to the extremists. At the same time, these concessions were accompanied by the order that all individual, isolated actions against Jews, etc., must cease throughout the Reich. The sanction of legality has been given to National Socialist racialism, and, in return, the Prussian virtue of disciplined obedience must be exacted from all.

The change of flag, the supremacy of the Hakenkreuz (Swastika) is the triumph of the new Germany, of another Reich, another all-pervading idea. The Swastika now becomes the Reich and national flag; but a concession is made to the fighting forces in that it is decreed that the Reich war and service flags shall be determined later, by the "Führer and Reichschancellor."

This is reminiscent of the manner in which racial legislation was earlier applied in the fighting forces. It was postponed for some time after it had operated among the rest of the nation. "Gradualness," so as not to offend any susceptibilities, has long been the policy adopted, but the end has not been abandoned.

The new legislation for the Jews is the logical conclusion of a policy which earlier introduced the law on non-Aryan officials, the establishment of a separate cultural chamber and of schools for the Jews in Germany. It is intended to be a *modus vivendi* between Aryans and non-Aryans in this country. If it does not succeed, then it will be adjudged a failure of state action, and the party must show what it can do to settle the Jewish question, by its own methods. The radicals among the National Socialists have been pacified. The Ministry of Justice has now to fill out these laws so that they can be administered. It remains to be seen to what extent the Jew will be excluded from industry and finance in the near future.

As the fusion of party and state and of party and nation becomes stronger, the fusion between the political and military factors in the Third Reich is being put through. The party and the army must serve one and the same idea—a greater unified Germany. Today, all this is in the process of formation. This is a period of education and the nation of tomorrow must learn that the great virtues to be fostered are the military virtues—manliness, cleanliness, discipline, obedience. The political parole of tomorrow must conform to the military.

The Nuremberg congress also revealed National Socialisms willingness to establish a world front led by Germans against "Jewish Bolshevism," as a means of saving western civilization—but, for various reasons, there appears to have come no response from the anti-Communist states, only pres replies from Soviet Russia!